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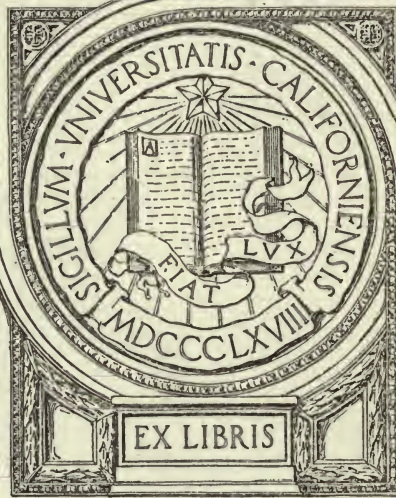
LIFE AT YALE



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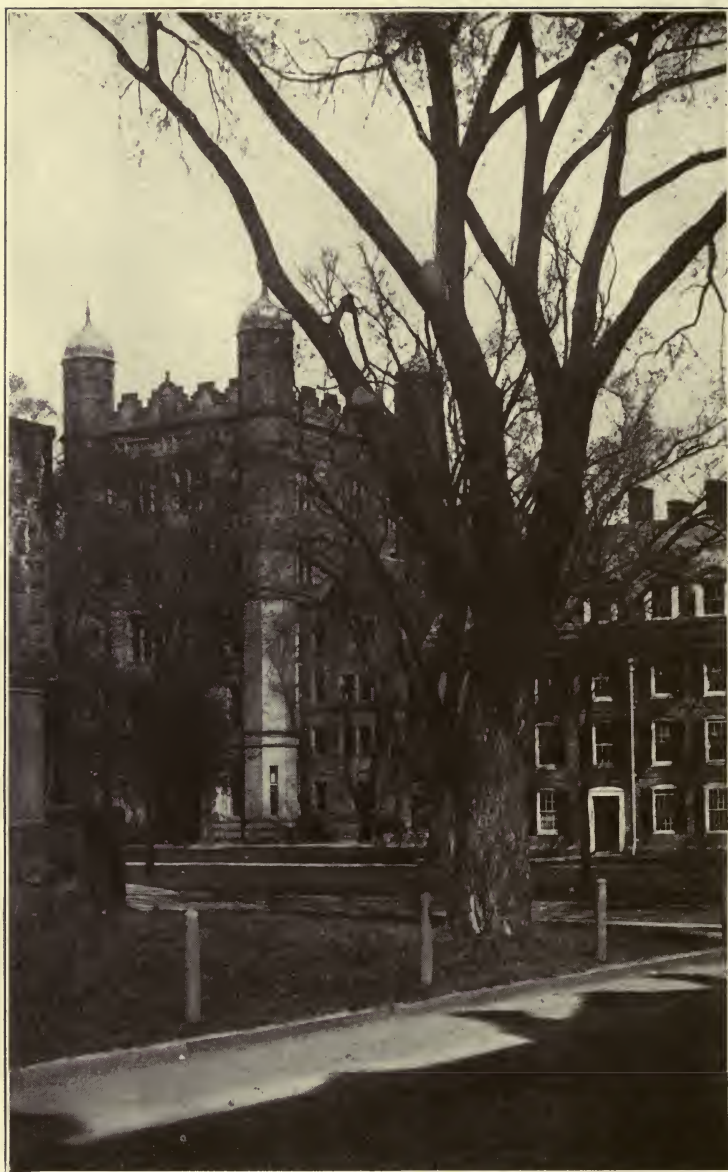


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LIFE AT YALE

TO THE
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A CORNER OF THE OLD COLLEGE CAMPUS

LIFE AT YALE



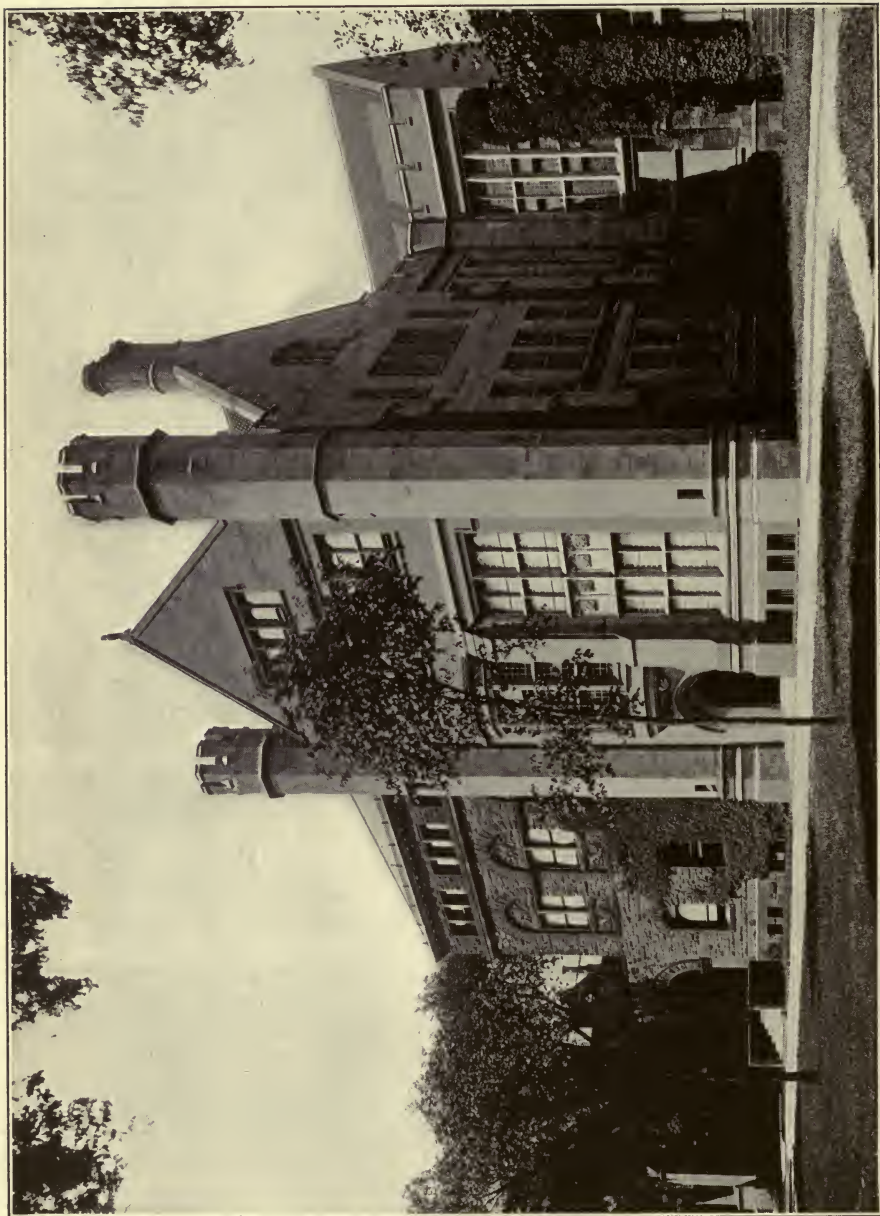
Prepared and published in compliance with a vote of the Alumni Advisory Board of Yale University directing "that the Alumni Advisory Board prepare a pamphlet on Yale dealing with the University and with the various phases of Yale life"; the committee appointed to take charge of this work consisting of Messrs. Edward Hidden, '85, of St. Louis, Mo., *Chairman*; Robert Watkinson Huntington, Jr., '89, of Hartford, Conn.; Walter Alden DeCamp, '90, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITED BY EDWIN ROGERS EMBREE, '06, ALUMNI REGISTRAR

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GRADUATES AND MEMBERS OF YALE CORPORATION IN PROCESSION COMMENCEMENT MORNING

Nearly a thousand recipients of degrees march annually in this procession. In this picture, following the members of the graduating classes come the marshals, followed by President Hadley and President Taft, other members of the Corporation, and, forming at the right, the alumni.

YALE IDEALS

By ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY

President of Yale University

What are the things that Yale stands for?

First and foremost, in common with every other college and university worthy of the name, Yale stands for the pursuit of truth.

No school or group of schools, however brilliant, would deserve to be called a university if it simply taught its students how to earn as large fees as possible in their several callings. It must inspire them with a higher ideal and a deeper motive. It must make them crave to see things as they really are and to do things as they really ought to be done; to make truth and right the objects of a man's effort, instead of subordinating them to the pursuit of money, pleasure, or power. These are the ideas which underlie all good college teaching, in science and in history, in poetry and in philosophy, in morals and in religion.

Yale also, in common with other universities, stands for breadth of culture; for a wide view of life and of what life means.

The man who goes to college has the leisure to know many kinds of men and to study many kinds of things. If he uses this leisure badly it results in mere dissipation, physical or mental as the case may be. But if he uses it rightly—and in our American colleges the great majority of students are helped to use it rightly—it means culture. Culture is essentially a power to enjoy the best things in life on as many different lines as possible, instead of confining our interests to a narrow range of things which are immediately before our eyes. Some of this power of enjoyment is learned in the classroom itself. Some is learned by independent reading and thinking. Some is learned by personal contact and conversation with instructors and with fellow students. Some—often a very large part—is learned in connection with the social and athletic activities of the student body. Any of these activities, when pursued in an honorable spirit, increases a boy's range of appreciation and enjoyment and tends to make him a broader man and a more cultivated gentleman.

Finally, Yale stands for training in citizenship. It aims to prepare its students to be members of our American democracy. To

a greater or less degree every college does this. Every man is a better citizen if he has learned to love the truth and to broaden his points of contact with life as a whole. But men may pursue the truth either separately or shoulder to shoulder with their fellows. Culture may be sought either by the individual for himself alone, or by the citizen for himself and those about him. Yale encourages a man to choose the second of these alternatives—to do his thinking as a member of a community rather than as an isolated individual. This is the most distinct, if not the most important, lesson which Yale teaches her students.

From the day when a boy comes to Yale as a freshman, he is made to feel that he belongs to a closely knit commonwealth. He enters into a heritage of traditions and sentiments common to the students as a whole. He finds himself face to face with a body of public opinion which he is given his share in moulding and to which he is expected to conform as far as his conscience and his abilities will permit him. This force of tradition and opinion is what governs Yale; and in the main it does its work well. It insists on clean living. It frowns on drunkenness; it condemns sexual dissipation unequivocally. There is no place where a boy with right instincts, going out into the world to enjoy his freedom, gets more help from public sentiment than he does at Yale. It is also unequivocal in condemning shams of every kind. It encourages the student to try to value men and things for what they are rather than for what they advertise themselves to be. Of course it does not always succeed in getting a true scale of values. Some things look large to the student body which look small in after life. Some things are judged under the influence of momentary waves of emotion, which might be judged differently if the verdict were more deliberate. But on the whole the standard is democratic and manly, and in the majority of instances essentially right.

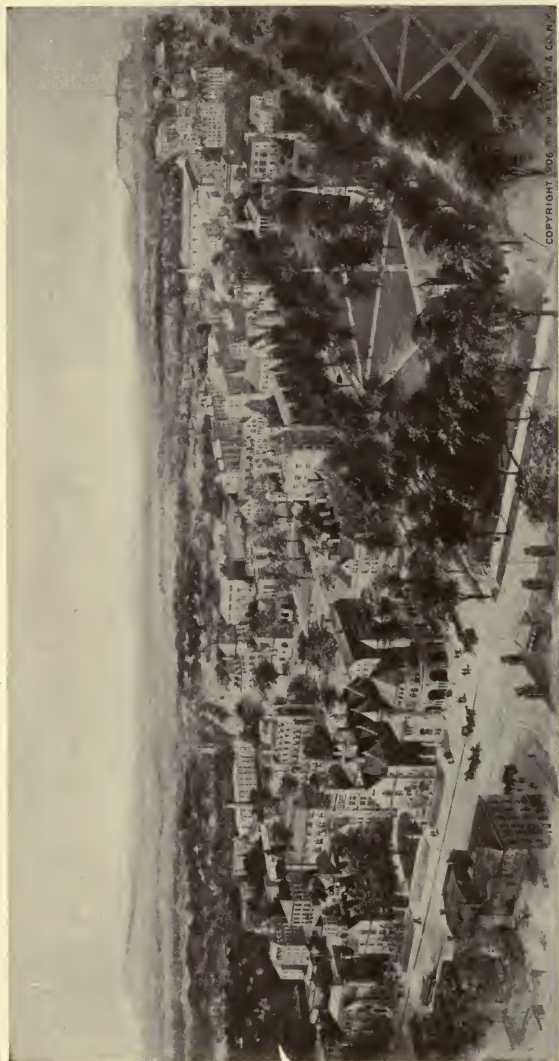
The boy also finds himself encouraged in every way to put his talents at the service of the community. Is there something that he can do with his brains or his voice or his hands or his feet? Let him measure himself against others and show who can serve the community best. By such competition will he get a proper sense and proper rating of his own power; by such competition will the community get the leaders it wants to take charge of the things that it wants done. Here again the judgment of the student body is

far from perfect. It does not always reward most highly the things that are best worth doing. Its tests of power are not always as broad or as wise as those that maturer men might apply. But such as the competition is, it is fairly conducted—more fairly than in almost any other community. Nor does Yale confine its appreciation to the man who has succeeded. To him who comes out first it gives the prize. To him who has tried and fallen short it gives honorable recognition and encouragement to try again. It condemns none except the man who was too lazy or too self-centered to try at all.

These, then, are the things for which Yale stands: The pursuit of truth as an ideal, the development of breadth of understanding, and the training for citizenship which results from fair competition and government by public opinion.



CONNECTICUT HALL, THE OLD DORMITORY ERECTED IN 1750,
SEEN THROUGH THE CLASS OF 1896 MEMORIAL GATEWAY



GENERAL VIEW OF THE YALE CAMPUSES AND BUILDINGS

In the foreground at the left in the picture is shown the large quadrangle forming the Old College Campus, almost completely surrounded by stone dormitories, recitation halls and the buildings of the University Library. At the right in the foreground is shown the city Green with the three historic churches. Beyond the Green stands the Law School and still further on the dormitories of the Sheffield Scientific School Campus and the scientific laboratories. Beyond the College quadrangle stand, from left, the large flat-topped Gymnasium, brick dormitories surrounding "Berkeley Oval," a second college campus, and the large twin buildings of the Divinity School. Beyond these to the north stand the Administration building, the Auditorium, and the "Commons." In the distance rises the Pierson-Sage Square, seat of future University development. The fronts of West Rock at the left and East Rock at the right appear in the background. The Medical School is south of the buildings shown in this view. University buildings extend from the foreground of this view for nearly a mile northward to the Forest School and Observatory on Prospect Hill.

WHAT THE FRESHMAN FINDS AT YALE

An entering Class at Yale comes to New Haven from the four quarters of the globe. Men from Texas and Pennsylvania arrive on the same train. They meet at the station a group from Illinois, another from Hartford and another from Seattle, Wash.; while already in the city, perspiring over last examinations, are planters' sons from the South, farmers' from the West, and bankers', teachers' and merchants' sons from Louisville, Cincinnati and Denver. A smaller number are from Honolulu, China, Japan, and the countries of Europe. High schools in almost every important city in the country are represented, while groups from the large preparatory schools of the East and of the West form ever widening circles of acquaintance.

The men of the entering classes, the Freshmen, meet first on the crowded before-term trains, which come laboring up from New York or down from the North and East. For three days, early in the week before the fall term starts, these groups of singing, chatting upperclassmen and eager, half shy Freshmen pour into New Haven. Swinging hand bags, hat boxes and mandolin cases, they wander in groups up through the city streets to search out their college rooms and to happen upon acquaintances old and new.

These nights just before the term opens are times of uncertainty for the Freshmen. Their peace of mind is often disturbed by the last entrance examinations. Their studies and even their slumbers are disturbed by visits from good-natured but not always desired groups of Sophomores. On Wednesday night late in September, the night before the term opens, the Freshmen in the college first mass together, first come to feel themselves a unit, a Class. In the fantastic torchlight procession through the city streets, ending in the Freshman-Sophomore wrestling bouts on the Campus, these three or four hundred oddly assorted men, who make a Yale Class, are welded together. In the weird, winding snake dance and march through the streets, the men stammer through the "Brek-ek-ek-ex coax coax" Greek cheer, and sing the Yale marching songs. They grip one another's shoulders. They are a Class! From that time on, the members think of themselves first not as Californians or lumbermen's

sons, but as Yale men, and Yale men of a particular Class. In the Sheffield Scientific School this welding process of the entering Class takes place on the following Saturday, when the parti-colored costumes of the Seniors, leading the procession, add to the picturesqueness of the event.

The Freshmen quickly settle into their scholarly work. This is the work for which essentially they came to college and which forms the foundation for all other phases of college work and play. Soon they become aware of other fields of work, numberless competitions, all about them. In a mass meeting they are told, though they know it themselves, of the manifold activities which go to make up life at Yale. Before the first year is a week old, the greetings of Freshmen become: "What are you out for?" Many are on the athletic fields playing football, baseball, tennis, or on the track, competing for places on Class and later University teams. Others are darting hither and



AT THE CLOSE OF MORNING CHAPEL

Attendance at daily chapel is required of undergraduates in the College. Attendance at Sunday chapel or service in a city church is also required of the men in College and optional for members of other departments of the University. Eminent clergymen of various denominations preach at the Sunday services, which are once a month transferred from the chapel to the large University Auditorium to accommodate attendants from the entire University.



A STUDENT'S ROOM IN CONNECTICUT HALL

This room has been occupied by succeeding generations of undergraduates for one hundred and sixty-two years. Its occupants have included Theodore Dwight Woolsey, Yale Class of 1820, a former president of the University, and James Kent, Yale Class of 1781, Chief Justice and Chancellor of New York.

thither about the Campus walks and city streets on rumbling bicycles, pursuing items in their competition for the *Daily News*. Awkward banjo and mandolin cases encompass those who are playing on the musical clubs. Some are trying for dramatic honors, for literary acceptance in the college periodicals, for debating teams. Everyone is trying for something. Within a week the new Class has started that campaign for achievement and honor in Yale life, that campaign which in the college does not relax one jot or one tittle until the approach of Senior year, three years later, when, resting after honors won or honestly striven for and missed, the Class settles back for a quiet year of companionship after three years of competition.

And yet this many-sided activity forms but the surface of the college work, conspicuous because on the surface. At the foundation of every boy's work at Yale is the rigid necessity for study, and usually, too, the fixed purpose and real desire to study. The desire for study, the pursuit of truth, is the reason for the existence of this, as of

any real college or university, and few indeed are the enrolled students at Yale who lose sight of the real purpose for which they have come to college.

The subjects and fields of study determine the departments of the University in which the entering men enroll themselves. Some four hundred of the new-coming men enter the College, historic ancestor of the entire University, now but one of its many departments. An equal number form the entering Class of the Sheffield Scientific School, known to Yale as "Sheff." Smaller numbers each year, having completed preliminary college work at Yale or elsewhere, enter the professional schools of Theology, Medicine, and Law, the Graduate School and Forest School, or the Schools of Music and the Fine Arts. A total of about four hundred new members enter these schools each year, coming for further study from more than one hundred and seventy-five colleges and universities of this and foreign countries. It is of the life in the two undergraduate departments, the College and "Sheff," that this booklet particularly concerns itself.

Of this undergraduate life at Yale one dominant characteristic may well be emphasized before the individual phases are considered. Yale has many features of life. Some are quite similar to those at other colleges. In some features she is stronger, in some possibly not so strong as other institutions. In some departments of teaching and in some fields of research she is the most eminent of all the universities. In some other fields of study her reputation may not yet be the most resplendent. In one characteristic, however, Yale men feel their University is without a peer. That characteristic is the dominance in the undergraduate life of the warm, hearty, sane feeling of comradeship in effort, the vigorous determination to accomplish something for the common good; the clean endeavor, in the light of two hundred years of favoring tradition, to work together with common industry for a common goal—the thing which in a word we call Yale Spirit. It is this spirit that sets the tone of undergraduate life at Yale. And the tone that it sets is cleanness of life, diligence of endeavor in study or play, impatience of sham, quick appreciation of ability or effort, and lasting belief in the ultimate good of common work in pursuit of a common goal. It is this spirit that makes the competition in the multiform activities of undergraduate life at Yale so keen, so all pervading; that characterizes Yale life by that compelling power called team play. It is this



THE UNDERGRADUATE SPRING FESTIVAL OF OMEGA LAMBDA CHI

This celebration is in historic continuance of a legendary society custom. The Seniors, many of them clad in spectacular costume, engage in sports during the May afternoon and preside over the time-honored tug-of-war between the Sophomore and Freshman Classes.

spirit, too, that dominates the intellectual life of the undergraduate. The class room, the Fence, the athletic field, all are characterized by this feeling of comradeship in industry, this Yale Spirit. It is this spirit that the Freshman feels first as he swings into step in the torchlight procession on the first night of his first year, as he is bumped and jostled and borne along on the shoulders and in the open arms of his fellows. It is this spirit that carries him through his years at Yale; years in which he measures himself against his fellows in keenest competition for honors and responsibilities, and yet feels himself all the time borne aloft by the assurance of their hearty and united support. It is this spirit that at the end of the college course makes the man feel that he has not completed his association with these classmates, but has simply started a new phase of his Yale life; that makes the graduate sing at reunion gatherings throughout

the world in a voice growing more and more mellow with maturity and feeling:

Bright college years, with pleasure rife,
The shortest, gladdest years of life,
How swiftly are ye gliding by!
Oh, why doth time so quickly fly!
The seasons come, the seasons go,
The earth is green, or white with snow,
But time and change shall naught avail
To break the friendship formed at Yale.

In after years, should troubles rise
To cloud the blue of sunny skies,
How bright will seem, thro' memory's haze,
The happy, golden, bygone days!
Oh, let us strive that ever we
May let these words our watch-cry be,
Where'er upon life's sea we sail,—
"For God, for Country, and for Yale!"



GROUPS OF GRADUATES RETURNED TO THE CAMPUS FOR
COMMENCEMENT WEEK REUNIONS



A VIEW OF THE CAMPUS DORMITORIES AT NIGHT

LIFE AT YALE COLLEGE

In an annual publication called the *Banner*, a register of all the organizations at Yale, the intelligent reader, anxious to discover if there is any end to their number, will find the last picture in the volume to be the honorable group of football cheer-leaders. To the incoming Freshman this last shall be first. Their control of an otherwise spontaneous emotion on the bleachers in the fall games may be the first to suggest to him that an institution of age and respectability likes to order things in its own way. This order is not of the Faculty or powers above; far from it. It is the self-ordained task of the undergraduate to see that established traditions of the place are maintained in matters which come within his province. Otherwise things become ineffective, and he is dissatisfied



THE NORTHERN EXPANSE OF THE OLD COLLEGE CAMPUS

In the distance at left, half hidden by the spreading elms, stands Durfee Hall, a dormitory. At the right is Battell Chapel. In the foreground a group of undergraduates sit about an entry to old Connecticut Hall.

because in the absence of accepted customs a college crowd degenerates into a mob and college customs lose their distinction. Beyond a little teasing in the open, which has replaced the ancient practice of hazing, the Freshman gets small attention from any students outside of his Class. He has his room assigned in one of the dormitories, either on York Street or the old Campus, allotted to Freshmen, and learns that the great majority of college men live like him in



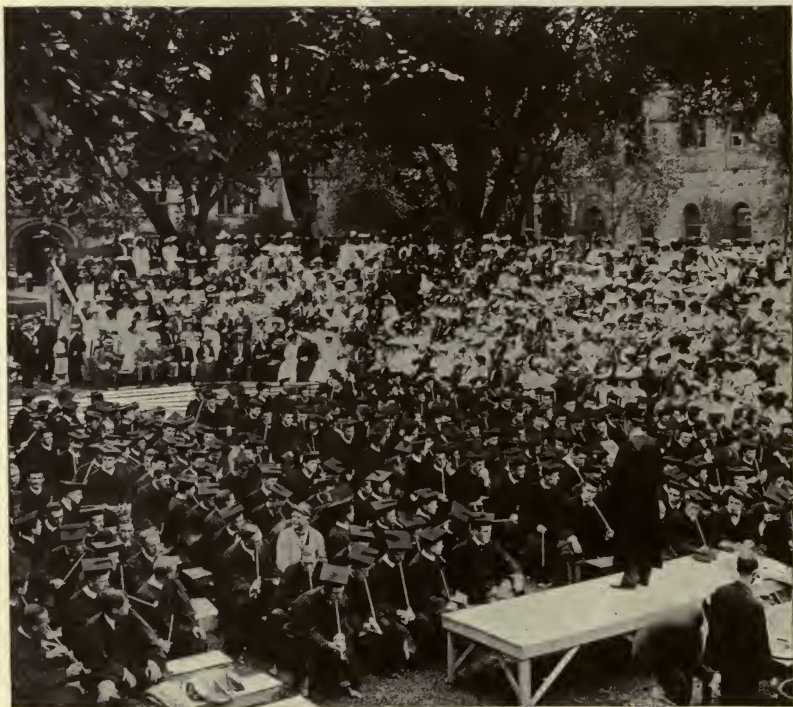
A DORMITORY ENTRY ON AN AFTERNOON IN SPRING

The large quadrangle of the Old Campus is surrounded in great part by dormitories. These and the dormitories on an adjacent square furnish rooming quarters for over one thousand men, five-sixths of the undergraduate body of the College. This common life on the College Campus plays no small part in making for solidarity in Yale life.

comfortable buildings on one of two adjoining quadrangles. The Campus, so-called, contains also the Library, Chapel, Art School and lecture rooms, in all of which he may be more or less concerned, but of the many University buildings which stretch for more than half a mile beyond these quadrangles, he will take little heed excepting of the Dining Hall—one of the finest interiors of its kind in America—where he will get his meals. The Gymnasium and several laboratories closely adjacent give an academic air to the neighborhood, though their architecture does not harmonize as successfully as it ought to with the dormitory groups. On the whole, though

in the midst of a considerable city, there is a detachment in the University life which renders it a thing by itself to the student—more so, perhaps, to-day than in the days when more than half the college boarded about the town. But one remains now of the row of factory-like, brick buildings which used to face the City Green from the middle of the Campus. This was erected a few years before the outbreak of the French-Indian War, and is willingly preserved because of its respectable antiquity; the others have been removed to leave free the space of a double city block, around the edge of which are grouped the halls that constitute the most effective college quadrangle in the country.

Into this world of his own the Freshman is allowed to find his way or make his place with scant courtesy, indeed, but with fewer



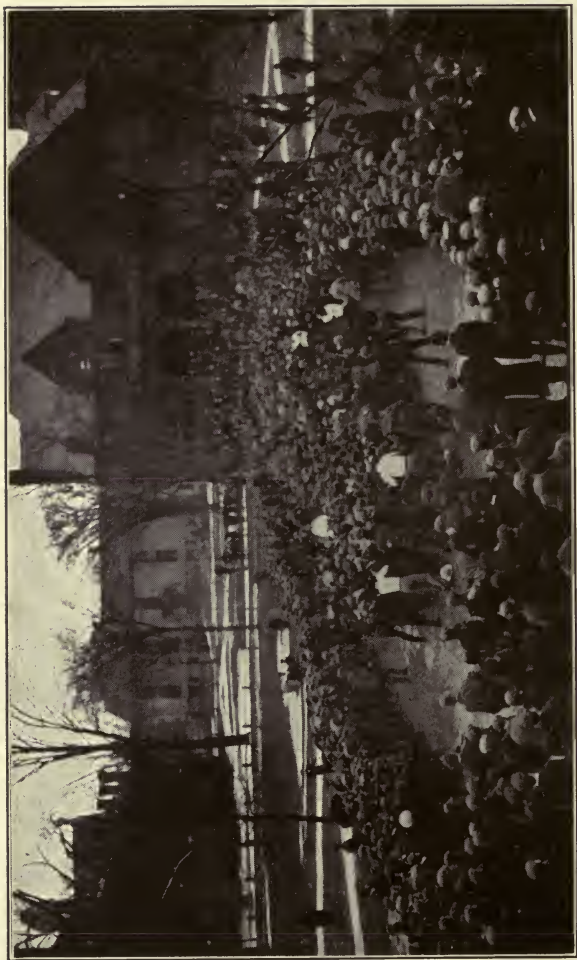
SENIOR CLASS DAY

Two days before graduation the Seniors meet in academic caps and gowns and rehearse the achievements of their college course and sing familiar college songs before their families and friends, guests of the afternoon. Following this celebration the Class marches to plant the Class ivy and sing in dedication an "Ivy Ode" written in Latin by a member of the Class.



JUNIOR FRATERNITY MEN ON CALCIUM LIGHT NIGHT

The "Junior" fraternities of the College include members from the Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes, in total about three-fourths of all the men in each class. The first elections from the Sophomore Class are announced on "Calcium Light Night," when the members of the five Junior fraternities, clad in gowns and cowls of the fraternity color, march in procession before huge calcium light reflectors singing in praise of their respective fraternities and stopping at appointed places to greet the elected Sophomores.



THE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FRESHMAN FENCE RUSH

Annually on Washington's Birthday the Sophomore Class, clad in high hats and canes, defend their section of the Yale fence from an attack by the Freshmen. The contest, a tradition of generations, is under the supervision of the Seniors, which eliminates brutality while permitting a zest of excitement. This custom is a characteristic example of Yale order even in combat.

risks of being taken up and played upon by older men than is the case in most large institutions. Outside of the normal influences of the curriculum, athletics, spiritual interests and college journalism—which are explained elsewhere—the new-comer soon feels the reaction of that sense of partnership in a great family to whose inherited traditions of conduct he is expected to conform. He is allowed to find himself before he is subjected to any risks of discovery by upperclassmen, and the experience is often accounted the most interesting and surprising in the careers of many who recall it in subsequent years.

There are no officers elected in any class. The members of a Senior Council of seven, whose supervision of Campus affairs is admirably effective, are not class officials in any sense. It is only upon graduation that a Secretary is elected to keep track of a Class and publish its annals in after life.

The outside world conceives of the social life at Yale as a microcosm seething with hopes and fears inspired by its secret societies. Their influence upon the undergraduate community is important and, in some respects, peculiar to this institution, but their importance and peculiarities are greatly exaggerated. The Freshman is aware of little due to the societies that affects his life; the visitor who has seen other colleges in America is not likely to detect with unaided vision any physical evidences that differentiate Yale from the rest. In the fall, when the so-called Junior fraternities initiate their first candidates from the Sophomore Class, the Campus gleams for an hour with the penetrating shafts of their great searchlights carried at the head of costumed processions sonorous with ritual songs as they pass upon their errands to one and another of the dormitories. After midnight the members of the three Senior societies march in silence from their conclaves, once a week, to Vanderbilt Hall. This and the elections, silently conferred on a May afternoon in the open Campus, are all the outside world sees or knows of their existence. No badges are worn that can be seen; nor, with the exception of a recent custom which bedecks members of the Junior fraternities with carnations in their buttonholes when an initiation is impending, do the societies obtrude upon the senses of anyone living at Yale.

The democracy of the undergraduate world has evolved this suppression of manifest signs of social hierarchy by a process all its own. Forty years ago, when there were secret societies for each

class in College, every member wore his pin upon his necktie. Less than thirty years ago those of the lower classes were for the most part exposed more modestly upon the waistcoats of their owners, though Seniors preserved the old custom longer. Within the past decade the last of the Senior societies to maintain the ancient prominence of its pin has followed the prevailing custom. The notion obtains abroad that with the increasing number of undergraduates the proportion of "society men" in college steadily decreases. The reverse is true. Leaving out the Freshman societies—abolished in 1880—which any Freshman could join for the asking, only sixty-two per cent. of the class graduating a generation ago belonged to any society, while the average at present is seventy-five per cent. So far as these organizations reflect undergraduate sentiment it would appear that they parade less and admit more now than formerly.

The secret societies have sins enough to answer for in the estimation of many critics of American colleges; but, in view of the fact that men everywhere are bound to combine in groups for interest or pleasure, their influence at Yale has been rather wholesome than otherwise. Their standards are necessarily high, for the moment one is suspected of maintaining lower ideals than the rest it is shunned by all desirable candidates. Moreover, their graduate members take them rather more seriously than is generally supposed, and they are apt to return to reunions preaching a loftier morality than they themselves ever lived up to when young. If their calls to righteousness are ignored by the active members they withdraw their moral support, and when this is removed the Society soon flags and presents itself to the Faculty as a septic growth upon the body politic in need of surgical treatment. The secrecy of all these organizations is preserved chiefly as a convenient means of protection from badinage; there are no occult purposes to propagate in any of them, but long usage has made it a rudeness in college for any but his intimates to discuss a society in the presence of a member. In this way their privacy is maintained, just as people of refinement keep their family affairs private by refusing to countenance any discussion of them among chance acquaintances.

There are five fraternities, each of which admits twenty Sophomores in November. The group in each class is increased by occasional elections until the delegation of the graduating class numbers about forty. Though always referred to as Junior fraternities, they

regularly include active members from three classes at a time. In Senior year three societies elect fifteen men each, and one non-secret Club—the Elihu—about the same number. Considerable prestige attends membership in any of these groups. Their selection is at least so cautiously considered as always to include the few very best men in a class, and seldom any who are obviously unworthy. Consequently the honor of membership is a prize sought by every honestly ambitious boy in college. The influence of this competition, while it tends to suppress originality in individuals, strengthens the solidarity of the college and insists upon high standards of decency and honor in the type of man it produces.

Besides these strictly academic associations—all of them legally incorporated and possessing buildings of their own—three Greek letter societies include in their membership students from all departments of the University. The eminent band of Phi Beta Kappa, consisting exclusively of the twenty-five or thirty ranking men of a class, exerts no social influence whatever, but its prestige is great, and its annual banquet, which brings together graduate members and distinguished speakers from abroad, is perhaps the most notable function of

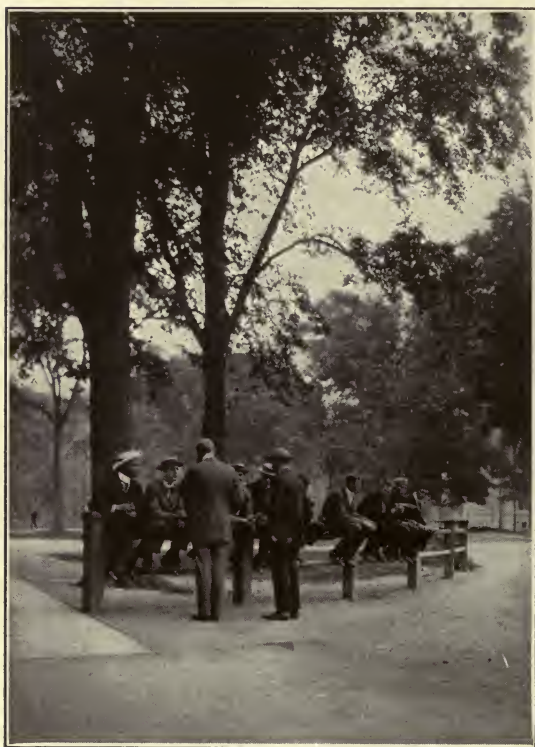


SENIORS OF A LATE SPRING AFTERNOON IN THE SENIOR COURT

its kind in the college year. The Elizabethan Club, possessing a convenient house and the most remarkable collection of first editions of Shakespeare in America, chooses its members from the upper classes of both undergraduate departments as they display a genuine interest in literature. This club, being endowed, is unique in making no pecuniary demands upon its members, while it stands by itself also in bringing undergraduates into intimate contact with graduates who frequent it, and in admitting the introduction of friends as visitors. A chapter of the Cosmopolitan Club, which exists in all the larger American universities, is composed of foreign students of all nationalities and native Americans whose interests are sufficiently catholic to find profit in meeting with them once a month. No Academic organization has its members living or eating together as such.

Other groups and brotherhoods there are, too numerous indeed to mention. Places in the musical and dramatic clubs are particularly

sought after because of the vacation trips which they afford. Some of the plays presented by the Dramatic Association equal the best performances by amateurs anywhere. The social festival of the winter, known as the Junior Promenade Concert, is perhaps the most notable recurring function of the sort given in the United States. Descended from the old "Wooden Spoon" festival, it has now become the climax of three days of festivity, including a play, a concert, a round of



ON THE "SENIOR FENCE"

club teas and a ball. Intellectual work, outside of the curriculum and competitions for various scholastic prizes, is fostered by debates in the Yale and Freshman unions and in less formal clubs, the best representatives of which win places on the intercollegiate debating teams. Dwight Hall, a center of the religious interests of college life, promotes not only its own series of meetings and Bible classes but three Sunday schools in the purlieus of the town and two regularly appointed houses for rescue work and uplift in the slums. A college in the center of China, with about a hundred students and a hospital, is wholly manned by Yale graduates and maintained by subscriptions from Yale students and alumni. The Catholic, Berkeley (Episcopalian), Jonathan Edwards and Hebraic clubs indicate varieties of religious belief that find corporate expression in occasional meetings, but less is heard of such matters than of the harmless eccentricities of the "Pundits" or "Kopper Kettle," or ephemeral coteries like the Whiffenpoofs, the Hogans, and Mohicans.

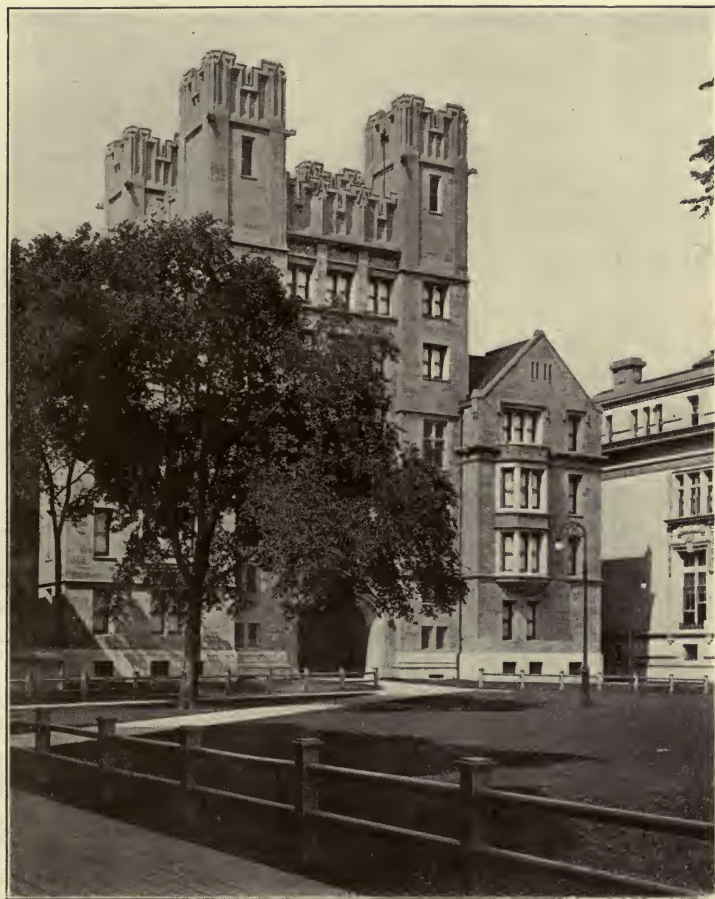
Old graduates observe that social life at Yale is much less strident and emotional than it was in the old days. Much of this is due to the temper of the times, but more comes from the settled policy of the Faculty to let students manage their own affairs so far as they can properly do so. There are no indications now of the ancient



VANDERBILT HALL, A SENIOR DORMITORY

antagonism between teachers and taught which used to break out in the wanton mutilation of college property, midnight bonfires or the "burial of Euclid"—a ceremony that consigned a distasteful textbook to a formal interment in the woods. Rather oddly, the only survival of this sort of function is a campus procession with costumes and dancing, in the spring, celebrating "Omega Lambda Chi," a mock initiation, shared by all the classes, into a society that never existed; it is a parody, therefore, on the secret societies cordially conducted by the society men themselves. Nothing remains now of the furious antagonism between town and gown, which used to show itself in petty pranks along the city streets, in breaking street lamps, stealing signs, and once—sixty years ago—in a famous assault with fire arms upon a fire-engine house and the siege in return by the firemen of one of the college dormitories. The college world used to perch in its leisure hours upon the rails of a wooden fence facing the main street of the town. When this was replaced by buildings a fence of similar construction was erected between the drive and the grass-plot on the Campus, and here (in fair weather) the undergraduates are apt to assemble upon portions assigned by unwritten law to each class. Freshmen are not included in this assignment, but they make what, in the language of international politics, might be called a "demonstration" when, on Washington's Birthday, they rush for it in a body and are withstood by the Sophomore Class. It is a harmless performance, supervised by the football captain, but it is cherished as a custom commemorating an old-time snow-ball fight between these two classes when the Freshmen on that holiday first ventured out in top-hats and canes. The consecrated section of the fence is handed over by Sophomores to the Freshmen in June with speeches from spokesmen in each class—sometimes really witty and always received with appreciation. A pleasant custom sanctions an informal game of baseball (with a soft ball) which may be played by Seniors only on a certain corner of the Campus. No college community in the country cares more for its traditions than the little world of Yale, and in none is the sense of solidarity and the spirit of devotion to accepted ideals more sedulously cultivated.

F. W. WILLIAMS, Class of 1879.



A SHEFFIELD CAMPUS DORMITORY

LIFE AT SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

When I went to Sheff I thought that I had done no more than enter a department of a great institution. I thought that I told the whole truth when I said to the family minister, or some other formal person, I am in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. I did not realize for many years that Sheff is much more than a section of a university—that it is really a way of thinking about things, a point of view.

At first it is “Sheff-town” that catches your attention. I did not get at the thing which gives Sheff its peculiar and particular char-

acter until long after graduation, but the curiously definite geography of the place strikes you at once. "Sheff-town" is a little country, with clear boundaries and well-marked provinces within it. Wall Street bounds it on the south, a narrow, friendly street with boys incessantly hanging out of the windows up and down the whole length. At one end is the white quadrangle of Vanderbilt-Scientific with its pleasant archways, oriels full of cushions, and a ball game perpetually on beneath them. At the other the Freshman lodging



MASON MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

New, thoroughly equipped, laboratories in mechanical engineering and in mining and metallurgy have recently strengthened the engineering equipment of the Sheffield Scientific School.

houses thicken towards the friendly, stranger territories of "Academic." And across the midst cuts "Grub Street," the broad avenue to Commons. On the east of "Sheff-town" is Temple Street with the ancient Freshman Row, that before they burnt the bridge once too often (the tale awaits you in New Haven) was a famous haunt of studentry. To the north are the pleasant places of the city opening through the beautiful Hillhouse Avenue to Sachem Woods with its vast laboratories. To the west is the old cemetery, resting place of memorable dead, the pavement round its wall a favorite running-track for us when brains were muddy on winter afternoons.

Just opposite is a row of grim buildings, ugly enough; but here the Scientific School began. And all within is Sheff.

When that ridiculous tower of South Sheffield Hall, with its battered top-hat of an observatory pulled down over its ears, sends out its bell-strokes for the first eight o'clock of the year, and all Sheff begins to stream from Commons, Byers Hall, Wall Street, and the dormitories, I never fail to remember how I first panted under it to the big assembly room to see my class. Such an incoherent, dis-



A ROW OF SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL LABORATORIES

unified, mongrel assortment of boys as Sheff draws together for a Freshman Class! Spruce, self-contained fellows from the big prep. schools, who look over their neighbors keenly, and know just how much or how little to say to a new acquaintance; unlicked, tousled-headed boys from the farm, a fine, fresh light in their eyes, and voices loud from shyness; white-faced sons of hard-working families, who down on Oak Street, or along the water front, are sacrificing everything to give Johnny or Frankie a chance; New Yorkers, just a little supercilious (they get over it); Westerners, with a chip on their shoulders because they think the East won't like them; Southerners, who seem to know everyone; and here and there a Chinese, or an Armenian, or a Jap, who stares at the tumult with inscrutable eyes. When you look back on it you wonder how all *that* was to be licked into shape, was to be made a body with some ideals and more ideas in common. And yet, this was done, and quickly. It was Junior year

before we learned, all of us, to dress just alike, a very important thing in college, as all the New Haven tailors and haberdashers testify by the pains they take to circulate one kind of cap, one kind of tie, and one cut of clothing. But long before that this composite assortment of diverse units became a Class. "The Sheff Rush" swept us in a marching, singing mob through fireworks, band music, and cheers into a consciousness that the man who gripped left sleeve and he who hung to right shoulder in the snake-dance were somehow or another to keep moving on and hanging on to us for years, perhaps for life. Then in we were tumbled, the lot of us, into classrooms, shaken up, pounded down, rubbed, polished off (and some of us finished), in a common tussle with Physics, Biology, English, and Mathematics, until slow brains began to move along the same logical processes. Ambition to be something in Yale life seized us. Football, Crew, Glee Club, the *News*, what difference did it make; the impulse (virtue and fault, but greater virtue than fault of Yale) to *do* something in the college world gave a fellow-feeling. "What are *you* out for?" was a commonplace of chance meetings in Byers Hall or College Street. Then suddenly we became painfully conscious of the upper-classmen. The societies (we hardly dared whisper their sacred names) were busy selecting. Lightning was striking here and there. Groups formed and reformed. New brothers, chosen by this fraternity or that, began to gather in preparation for next year, when they were to become housemates in one of the society dormitories. The disappointed, and the independent, drew together in little coteries where friendship was the sufficient bond. Some pangs there were: not even the Twelve Apostles were chosen without heart-burnings, and our societies are as human, and as fallible, as they are well-meaning. By Easter we were indubitable Sheff men; but we did not know what that term meant.

Now Sheff, like all colleges, is imperfect; its educational system is imperfect, its teachers are imperfect, and its college life is imperfect—the perfect college is still in the future, and threatens to stay there. Nevertheless, Sheff has some remarkably good qualities, and they have been good for so long that they are likely to stay good. As I look back over the college life of Sheff, as I have known it, the best,—I am not sure that it is not *the* quality of all, for everything seems to explain, and be explained by it, is—well, I shall have to use a figure to make my meaning clear, for nothing is so hard to

describe as the subtle conditions and subtler influences which make college life. Imagine a kaleidoscope (the figure is old, but useful) full of bits of glass of all shapes and colors. Let this stand for our Freshman class. Now give it a dozen twists; and if you look through each time you will see a design in which every bit of glass seems to find some good relation to other bits, so that a harmonious pattern is made of many harmonious groups, all of which touch or intersect. That mouse-colored fragment which glows in its own octagon is part of another figure. This big, purple fellow that catches the light at the point of a hexagon, is in the background of that circle too.

Well, that is Sheff, as it should be, and as, to a rather remarkable extent, it is. For the whole system of its college life is based upon groups of friends or associates, upon circles that touch and intersect, until each boy has his place in many groups beside that which is particularly his own.



A WINTER MORNING ON THE SHEFFIELD CAMPUS

When I went to Sheff the circles began to form before the entrance examinations were over. At first it was just prep. school associates that got together, and joined to themselves summer acquaintances, and the sons of father's friends. But the new life quickly reassorted us into new unities. It was the "eating-joint" first, a room full of talk and rattling dishes, or a Commons table with soup canting eerily over your head; but to either place came new boys that found a common interest in each other's society or the quality of the "grub." New circles formed that did not break the old. Two of your men were in the "football crowd"; your roommate consorted at odd hours with Academic friends; there were the fellows you studied with in Byers Hall, the big student club, open to everyone; last there was your division, souls that toiled, and wrought, and thought with you, joined by a common share in a section of the alphabet, equal lessons, and a personal knowledge of your disastrous flunks. The "joint" broke up; the friendships remained; but you were whirled by another twist of the kaleidoscope into another circle, more lasting this time. It was spring. The fraternities had made their choices. Either you were joined to a group who next year and for the rest of their Sheff experience would share a house in common, and support the prestige of an ancient society; or you became one of a "crowd" of friends who tacitly agreed to stick together in some corner of a dormitory while college life was to them. Freshman year ended. The Class was divided into coteries, into circles, subtly interrelated; but it was left for the Sheff educational system to complete the plan.

At Sheff, the Freshman year in this system is a common application for all of very much the same kind of educational medicine. When you are well dosed, then comes the time for the specialist. Towards spring you were asked—do you want to be an Engineer, a Chemist, a Biologist, and so on with a string of them; or do you enter that "Select" course which is the Sheff name for what nowadays we mean by a liberal education? You chose, and thereby sealed (often unwittingly) your future career. I am not concerned with careers, as such. Let me point out the indirect effect of this system of required courses which came before the free elective system and has lasted after it. Junior year arrived. You—deeply imbedded in your little social coterie, living, eating, playing with a group of congenial friends—found yourself a part, like the glass



TWO OF THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FRATERNITY HOUSES

In the Scientific School upper class fraternity members live in the society club houses. In the College the societies have no living houses; the students all live together in general college dormitories. At the left in this picture are seen the towers of one of the new dormitories of the Scientific School.

in the kaleidoscope, of another circle, too, this time an intellectual one. For better or for worse you had become a member of your "course." Strive as you would, and some of us I regret to say did strive, the effect of that intellectual influence was unescapable. If we were Engineering students we began, however dimly, to think and feel as Engineers, to see the world in terms of mathematics, and talk of stresses or the strength of materials. If we were "Select," the historical method, the anthropological point of view, the critical attitude of literature, insensibly (*very* insensibly sometimes) began to find its way into our thought and talk. These were the new intellectual circles into which individuals of the social groups entered without losing their place in the home life of their "crowd." The course had an *esprit de corps* which was obvious; a way of thinking which to us was not obvious, but most evident to the more mature observer. And back to our old circles we carried the atmosphere of the new one. Talk waxed better as the minds of friend and friend developed along separating lines; we grew more interesting

to each other; even the big games (staples in talk for half the year) lent themselves to arguments flavored by difference in ways of thinking; and it was a never-ending pleasure to attack the utter silliness of the other fellow's method of preparing for life.

It is a common criticism that college men talk nothing but athletics. It is true that they make athletics so interesting to themselves that it often excludes more valuable subjects of conversation. But I have never so enjoyed good talk as in that little white "eating-joint" under the elm (now, alas, gone the way of the Old Brick Row) where on Sunday nights, dear fat old Mrs. Wiggin listening with her hands tucked beneath her apron, we wrangled over football scores, girls, religion, life-work, hard and easy courses, till the coffee was cold, and someone threw a biscuit at the wordiest member. We were intimates. We ate together, we roomed together. But we moved in other orbits, athletic, musical, religious, most of all intellectual, and came home bringing with us the point of view, the influences of each. And that is the secret of Sheff.

Most things that are worth while go back to a thought or a sacrifice. This Sheff idea goes back to both. The farsighted enthusiasts who, in the infancy of modern science, founded the Scientific School, were not thinking of that by-product of education, the college life of which I am writing. Yet they influenced it profoundly, as movements at the heart of a university, where throbs its intellectual life, must always do. They planned to teach by the old things and the new, by letters, but also by science. They planned, first, to open roads through each especial province of scientific knowledge, which the individual might follow according to his capability and his choice. These were the technical courses. And next they devised a broader highway for those who did not wish to specialize and yet desired scientific training and the scientific point of view. This was the so-called "Select." Thus was formed that group of diverse courses, each unified in itself, which makes the Sheff idea. And, as one now begins to see, it was the sacrifice they made for what was then a new cause, and the earnest belief of their successors, in the system which they devised, that explains the harmony, the vigor, and the success of Sheff. B. Silliman, Jr., J. D. Dana, J. P. Norton, J. A. Porter, D. C. Gilman, Brush, Whitney, Brewer, Walker, Lounsbury—these memorable names seem rather overweighty for the merry college life that I remember. But they are responsible for the Sheff



GRADUATES AWAITING THE COMMENCEMENT DINNER IN THE
YALE DINING HALL

idea—unity in diversity—and it is that which lies behind the intersecting circles of Sheff life.

After all Sheff life is not so *very* different, I suppose, from life in other colleges. Our friends in “Academic,” who share so many of our traditions, our customs, our ideals, say that their idea is just as fine, and just as mighty in effect. I think it is; but the Sheff idea is *different*, and for those to whom it appeals this little difference counts.

HENRY SEIDEL CANBY, Class of 1899 S.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

*Literary Activities, Scholarly Work and Interest, Writing for the
College Papers, the Glee Club and Dramatic
Association, Athletics.*

Competition is the basis of all student activity at Yale. The activities are of endless variety. They range from industrious study to singing on the Glee Club, taking a part in dramatics, or playing end on the football team. The activities have the common principle of service to the University, and the common basis of competitive effort. Each man in the Yale world measures himself against his fellows, so that the best man may be chosen to serve the University in the given work or play. Success in any competition brings responsibility and honor in the college community. A hard, fair fight uncrowned with final success brings admiration. Only the sluggard in Yale life is despised.

Success in any student endeavor means, at the same time, good work in study. No one with low scholarship stand may continue an outside competition.

Activities cover many lines of work: literary, musical, dramatic, athletic. In the first place, there are the activities that are directly connected with study or allied to it. Even study at Yale becomes a matter of outside honor as well as of intrinsic worth. High scholarship brings not only its own reward, but also membership in the scholastic honor society, Phi Beta Kappa. Prizes in special examinations and in literary composition bring not only return in the value of the prize, but also recognition in the college world for success in an accepted field of Yale work.

LITERARY LIFE AND WORK

The most characteristic feature of literary *work* at Yale is that for the undergraduate journals. The most characteristic feature of literary *life* at Yale is the number of small clubs composed of men with literary tastes and interests.

Of the undergraduate journals, which fill a large place in college life, the *Yale Daily News* is the most powerful. Editorial positions

on this paper are most keenly striven for and bring greatest responsibility as well as greatest honor. The chairman of the *News* is the uncrowned king of the Campus. The *News* was established in 1878, and is thus the oldest college daily in the world. Originally established as a journal for informal attack on authority and tradition, it has now become one of the chief organs of conservative influence and is one of the greatest conservers of good deportment and good taste in undergraduate life. An editorial board of some fourteen members from each Class is chosen by successive competitions during the first two years of the college course. In each of these competitions from twenty to fifty underclassmen are engaged. As a result of any one competition not more than two or three editors are chosen. The competition is on the basis of amount of accepted news submitted by the competing reporter or "heeler," and a characteristic of Campus life at all times is the nervous presence of these *News* heelers darting hither and thither over the entire University in search



"MAKE-UP NIGHT" IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERGRADUATE
JOURNAL "THE RECORD"

Editorial positions on the Yale papers are gained by competition. The men who have the greatest number of manuscripts published in any papers during a given year or years are elected to edit that paper in their Senior Year. On "make-up night" the editors of the undergraduate comic, *The Record*, sit in shirt-sleeved comfort and go over submitted manuscripts with the competitors or "heelers."

of items for their paper. Probably nowhere in the world is the news field more intensively cultivated than on the Yale Campus. Probably on no newspaper does a reporter work with such diligence and such zest as the heelers for the *Yale News*. Because of the requirement of an authentic signature endorsing each item submitted, this college paper has also a reputation for printing accurate news. The freshman who, in the first competition, scores the largest amount of reported news becomes in his Senior year the editor of the paper. The other successful competitors become, in the organization of the board, in Senior and Junior year, his associates as business managers, managing editors, assignment editors, etc.

The *Yale Literary Magazine*, founded in 1836, is the oldest literary monthly not only in any of the colleges, but in all America. This paper, familiarly known as the "*Lit*," continues its highly



SENIOR BASEBALL IN VANDERBILT COURT

The court of Vanderbilt Hall, a Senior dormitory, forms a playground of special Senior privilege. A novel ball game with a large soft ball is one of the special Campus prerogatives of members of the Senior Class.

respectable career, and it is considered a great honor to be one of its editors. Not only does the *Lit* represent the best undergraduate writing done 'neath the elms, not only does it appeal to practically every man who has literary tastes and talent, but the five men on the board perform a service to the College by cheerfully acting as instructors in English Composition. Every man who writes for this paper—and there are a good many of them—has the privilege of calling upon an editor, and taking up hours of his time in going over an unsuccessful contribution.

The *Record* affords an outlet for the wit, satire, burlesque and humor of undergraduate life. Here is a field where the contributors do work of a high order, and the flashes in the *Record* are extensively quoted in many parts of the country by the professional press. The opportunity is here given for spontaneous wit, native to the college undergraduate. In the pages of the *Record*, too, the large number of men in College who are skilled with the pencil have a chance in the illustrations and cartoons.

The *Courant*, founded in 1865, represents a general kind of writing midway between that of the *Lit* and the *Record*. It is more radical, and less traditionally conservative than either the *Lit* or the *News*. It fills somewhat the place in college that the popular magazine does in the country at large.

All of these journals are open to contributions, and all of them, except the *Lit*, are open to editorial membership by undergraduates in both the College and the Scientific School. In addition, Sheff has the *Scientific Monthly* as the individual paper of that department. This paper is a mirror of Sheffield undergraduate thought, as well as a field for the scientific writing of undergraduates and graduates.

One of the most happy of all the literary activities of the students, assuredly the most delightful and ultimately the most productive, is the number of the small clubs devoted exclusively to the discussion of literature and the arts. Most notable among these clubs is the Elizabethan Club, recently established with a beautiful home of its own, and with a collection of the most valuable rare and first editions of Elizabethan literature in the Western Hemisphere. The establishment of this club has given an impetus to book collecting as an avocation among the students, and the literary discussions of students and Faculty in the daily afternoon receptions and evening meetings

of this club have opened up to many a man a new attitude and a new interest in things literary and artistic. The Pundits, an interesting club, also with a literary motive, has existed intermittently since 1884. Ten Seniors compose the membership of this club each year. The sole qualification for the honor of membership, which is self-perpetuating, is that a man shall be "Punditical": he must have an original and interesting personality, cultivate some hobby outside of the regular student activities, and hate Philistinism with all his soul. The meetings are held about once in three weeks. The ten men sit down to dinner with a Faculty member, and spend the evening talking about anything except two subjects, which are strictly barred: athletics and politics. Small clubs of a somewhat similar nature are the Stevenson Club, Kipling Club, etc., the Folio Club, organized some years ago by students who love and own rare old books, and the Kit-Kat Club, consisting of all the men who in Freshman and Sophomore year have won literary prizes.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ACTIVITIES

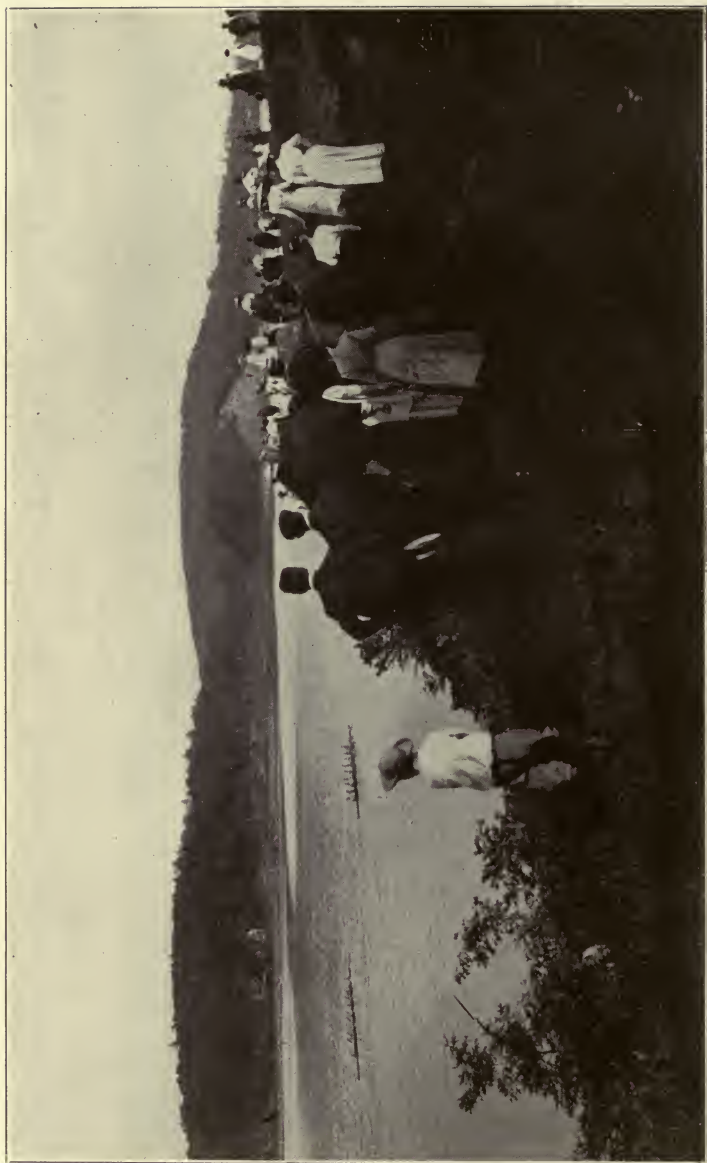
The Glee Club and Dramatic Association are interesting Yale activities. The origin of the Glee Club was haphazard. In the sixties a few fellows gave a concert of college songs in one of the neighboring towns. As the experiment proved unexpectedly successful, it was repeated until there was evolved the present Glee Club with its allied Banjo and Mandolin clubs, its trips of hundreds of miles, and its elaborate organization. This continued existence of half a century implies that it has found a place.

By the nature of its being, the social qualities are less emphasized by the Dramatic Association, and those of service more. A newcomer on the Campus, the Dramatic Association has achieved its present high position by the excellence of its work. Founded in 1900 with the aim of producing standard plays, such plays as we all read but rarely see, it has already presented such typical works as, of the Elizabethan drama, Dekker's *Fair Maid of the West* and Beaumont and Fletcher's *Knight of the Burning Pestle*; of Shakespeare, such as *Henry IV, Part I* and *The Taming of the Shrew*; of satire, such as Sheridan's *Critic* and Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*; of modern drama, such as Ibsen's *The Pretenders* (produced for the first time in America) and original translations from the Italian and



THE SCENE AT THE COMMENCEMENT CAMPUS PLAY, "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR"

The Yale Dramatic Association has devoted its efforts entirely to the production of standard plays, particularly those not usually seen on the stage. The association is planning to build a Yale theatre and to this end is devoting the surplus from its annual tour of principal cities during the Christmas holidays. On the Saturday night before Commencement the association gives an open-air performance to returning graduates and their friends. The play to be given June, 1912, "Robin of Sherwood," has been written by a member of the Yale English Faculty.



WATCHING THE YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE ON THE THAMES

The annual boat races with Harvard take place on the Thames River, near New London, Conn., immediately after the Commencements of these two universities. Special observation trains follow the boats along either bank of the river, a small fleet of pleasure boats are anchored near the finishing point and hundreds of interested spectators watch the race from the river banks.

Russian. The Association is presenting in Commencement Week, 1912, a play written specially for it by a member of the Yale English Faculty. And the plays are astonishingly well done. The necessary lack of the professional star is compensated by the even balance of the cast. More and more the annual production given on the Campus during Commencement week is becoming an event to an increasing number of alumni. Those of us who were fortunate enough to see the *Merry Wives*, played as in Shakespeare's time, entirely by men, will never forget the charm and delicacy of the old comedy with the elms forming the proscenium arch.

ATHLETICS

The activities which are perhaps most characteristic of Yale are the various forms of athletics.

The football teams, ending their annual season in the spectacular Yale-Harvard or Yale-Princeton championship contests, are known the world over. These great games have stirred the imagination of school boys for generations. Football is unquestionably the most popular as well as the most spectacular of the undergraduate activities. Membership on the Yale football team is the ideal of thousands of American school boys, and just as the chairman of the *News* is the most influential undergraduate, so the captain of the football team is the most prominent, often the most popular. Football engages approximately two hundred men in outdoor sport during the fall. These are members and candidates of the Freshman teams, the substitute teams, and the Varsity Eleven, and everyone of these two hundred candidates, whether he is playing as substitute on the Freshman team or on one of the University squads, has as his goal membership on the University Eleven and the winning of the coveted football "Y."

Athletics at Yale may be said to include all kinds of outdoor sports, as well as many varieties of indoor activities. Probably two-thirds of the men in college at some time during the year take part in some form of competitive athletics. The new University athletic field, which is being provided by the graduates, is to contain sufficient playground space for one-half of the undergraduate body to be engaged in recreative sport at the same time. While the chief interest is in the championship games of the important teams, these contests com-

prise but a small part of athletic activity at Yale. There is inter-collegiate competition in football, rowing, baseball, track athletics, tennis, hockey, basketball, golf, swimming, soccer football, indoor gymnastics, wrestling, boxing, fencing, and shooting. From fifty to two hundred men are actively engaged in competing for places on the University or Class teams in almost every one of these sports. The entire Freshman Class is compelled to take athletic exercise of some sort; on the regular teams if they desire and are physically able, otherwise in prescribed gymnastic exercise.

The Class contests and the preliminary games in major sports are carried on at Yale Field, an immense tract of land, practically quadrupled in size by the recent purchase of the graduate committee, and now containing one hundred acres for contest and play-ground purposes.

In football, while a stadium provides for the seating of some thirty to forty thousand spectators at the big games, the new field provides



CROWDS ENTERING YALE FIELD FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP
FOOTBALL GAME



A YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME

Football Day in New Haven comprises a festival probably unique in the country. The city is gay with the thronging crowds of eager visitors. Some 40,000 spectators watch the football game, packing to utmost capacity the large amphitheater.

for a half dozen gridirons for the use in play and practice of as many Class and "Scrub" teams.

Many diamonds provide for baseball practice and contests in the spring. The interest in the championship baseball games at Commencement time is enhanced by the gay crowds of relatives and friends of the Seniors and by the parti-colored bands of graduates returned for their Class reunions. A characteristic series of baseball games is conducted during the spring under the whimsical auspices of the student comic paper, the *Record*. This series consists of a baseball tournament between members of the upper classes divided against each other as to scholarship standing. As upholding the sound mind in sound body theory it is interesting to know that in this tournament the high stand men, the members of Phi Beta Kappa, usually make as good a showing as the "disappointments," those men whose stand is so low that they receive no scholarship appointment at all. Other baseball contests that have for generations enlivened the spring term have been the crossing of bats between the "Yale and Harvard High Brows," the members of Phi Beta Kappa at these universities and the contest between the undergraduate high stand scholars and the members of the Faculty.

In rowing, a large boat house and the wide stretch of the New Haven Harbor provide facilities that are in use during the fall and spring by a score of eight and four-oared crews, as well as for individual and dual sculling. The annual races with the Harvard crews take place on the Thames river near New London, Conn., immediately following the Commencements of the two universities.

Track athletics provide exercise and diversion for many, and the outlying streets of the city at the beginning of each season are streaked with squads of these track athletes in early training. In championship competition, dual track meets are held with Harvard and Princeton, followed, late in the spring, by the intercollegiate meet, which includes competitors from many colleges.

The immense gymnasium floor provides space for basketball practice and contests, as well as for general gymnastic exercises. Special rooms in the gymnasium are adapted for wrestling, fencing, boxing, handball and squash. The Carnegie pool, one of the largest and finest in the country, provides unusual facilities for swimming, and a knowledge and practice of swimming is required of every Freshman. A large skating rink near Yale Field guarantees a supply of ice throughout the winter for hockey. Tennis courts in many places, on



EIGHTS STARTING FROM THE ADEY BOATHOUSE FOR A PRACTICE
ROW ON THE NEW HAVEN HARBOR



UNDERGRADUATES AT TENNIS ON THE HILLHOUSE COURTS

The wooded park beyond and including the courts is the Pierson-Sage Square recently purchased by the University and destined for University development in laboratories, museums, etc. The tract comprises some 36 acres of beautiful rolling ground.

college and city ground, and the golf links of the New Haven Golf Club provide an opportunity for enjoyment and contest in these games. Soccer football is played on Yale Field. The Gun Club has grounds near the regular athletic field.

The management of athletics at Yale, in itself an extensive activity, is in the hands of the students themselves. Each of the major sports of football, rowing, baseball and track has an organization of its own. Another organization governs the remaining minor sports. These organizations are united in the general organization, "The Yale University Athletic Association," composed of the undergraduate captains and managers of each of the major sports, the president of the Minor Athletic Association, and five graduates selected by the undergraduate captains. The financial organization of this association, by a coöperative principle, provides for the heavy expenses of such sports as rowing, track, etc., from the large receipts of the football and baseball teams. The general athletic organization makes the rules for insignia, determining what a man must do to be allowed to wear a "Y" on his sweater and be known as a "Y" man. These rules change somewhat from time to time, but in general the award of the "Y" is given to all those who play in the final championship contests in football, baseball and rowing, who win points in intercollegiate or championship dual track games, and to a few who win special marked successes in minor athletics. Those who represent their Class in final athletic contests are awarded their Class numerals. In general, the principle of undergraduate control of athletics has always been maintained at Yale. The schedules of contests, the eligibility rules, and, from time to time, other matters are submitted to the Faculty for approval, but it has been traditional for the undergraduate to have the first interest and, subject only to a necessary right of Faculty veto, the final decision in all matters touching his athletic affairs as well as his literary, musical and society interests.

SOCIAL LIFE

All of the undergraduate activities are, of course, part of the student's social life. Under the Yale society system participation in these activities becomes not only a part of social life but an item in the friendly rivalry for social honors. The traditional social system in the college provides not only for election to societies early

in the course, but for other selected and more desired social honors of Senior year. In the Scientific School this dual social system does not exist, but the honor of membership on the Senior councils and the numerous important, if less concrete, awards of social honor maintain the contest for distinction in both undergraduate departments up to the last year of the course. In the Scientific School the upperclass society members, comprising about one-half the men of any Class, live in their society houses. In the College all men live together in dormitories provided or approved by the College, and membership or non-membership in a society does not in any way affect the place of a man's residence.

Life at Yale is complex, many sided, marked by constant competition, enriched by facilities for social intercourse. In general, life at Yale is clean and fair and healthy, and richer and more inspiring than any which these same men have lived, or will live at any other period of their lives.

From papers by

WM. LYON PHELPS, Class of 1887,

JOHN M. BERDAN, Class of 1896,

WALTER CAMP, Class of 1880.



THE YALE GYMNASIUM

Behind the mammoth structure of the Gymnasium stand the Carnegie Swimming Pool and an indoor track and baseball field.



THE OLD ENGLISH LIBRARY BUILDINGS

The small buildings which form the wings of this group were originally the library buildings of the two famous literary societies of the early half of the last century, "Linonia" and "Brothers in Unity." The collection of modern fiction, successor to the collections of these societies, is still called the "Linonia and Brothers Library."

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE AT YALE

Perhaps the most striking thing about the Religious Life at Yale is its reality. Nowhere as much as in college are sham and pretense avoided and certain it is that here at Yale the voluntary Religious Life of the University bears testimony to this in a marked degree. Here Christian truths are real to men and the Freshman who comes to college with the desire to develop a well-rounded character will find some of the strongest men in the University leading in what, to them, is not merely an organization, but a life. He will have the stimulating power of their friendships to help him in the battles that he must fight during his four years of college—a striking contrast to the influence of the imaginary "evil companions" with whom fond parents often populate a college community. He

may know all this for himself if he will but ally himself with the organized Christian work.

The organized voluntary Christian work at Yale may be said to have started with the Christian Social Union in 1879. This name was changed in 1881 to "The Yale Young Men's Christian Association" and has since grown into seven departmental associations under the general name of the Young Men's Christian Association of Yale University. The seven departments having their separate organizations are: Academic (Yale College), Sheffield, Graduate, Law, Medicine, Theology, and Forestry. These associations, by means of Bible classes, religious meetings, social and mission work, offer to men the means for expressing and developing their Christian faith.

Membership in the Association is of two kinds: active and associate. Active membership is open to all members of Evangelical Churches or those who (in case they do not happen to be members of Churches) will consent to an Evangelical statement. The Associate membership is open to all who do not care to become active members.

The departments having the largest Associations are College and Sheffield. The work of the College Association finds its center in a building on the Academic campus, known as Dwight Hall, while the work of the Sheffield Association has its home in a building known as Byers Hall on the Sheffield campus. The work of the Christian Association in these two departments is called by the name of the building in which it centers. Thus a man entering the College would hear about the "Dwight Hall work" while a Sheffield Freshman would hear of the "Byers Hall work." These two buildings are also used by the other departments for their meetings.

On Sunday evenings in Dwight Hall and on Wednesday evenings in Byers Hall are held the voluntary religious meetings of the University. At these meetings are heard some of the best college preachers as well as some of the most successful Christian laymen of this country. Bible classes under Faculty leadership are held on Wednesday evenings in Dwight Hall and on Friday evenings in Byers Hall. Bible study is also carried on by means of informal groups of men who meet once a week in the dormitories to discuss some problem connected with the living out of the teachings of Christ. The

whole aim of the Bible study work is to stimulate men by showing them what the Bible can accomplish in a man's life.

Besides the work conducted by and for the students of the University there is much done by the Association in the city of New Haven. The foreign population is large and some fifty men are engaged each year in teaching English, Civics, Mechanical Drawing, etc., to foreigners. This is known as the Industrial work. The Yale Hope Mission, which is a Rescue Mission for abandoned men, is a tremendous source of inspiration for all kinds of Christian work. Here one may see the religion of Christ at work, reclaiming and remaking men.

The above organizations, together with many smaller boys' clubs, Sunday school classes, special classes, etc., provide the means of expression which must of necessity follow impression if any strength of character is to be formed.

These activities are a part of the Christian work at Yale. They are open to men of all departments of the University, but because of the question of time the two departments of Academic and Sheffield furnish by far the greater proportion of men. Upon entering any department, however, a man will find strong Christian influences, and the time which he may be able to give will be in demand for some form of religious work.

The Christian Association at Yale stands high in the regard of the Campus. We believe that in few universities is the feeling so strongly in favor of Christian ideals as at Yale. There are weak spots in all human institutions, and there are weak spots in the Yale Christian Association, but for the man who comes to college with the idea of getting all he can by giving all he can the religious life of the University will be a vital inspiration. This is the testimony of man after man who has come to college with a sympathetic attitude towards religious things. He has found a high moral plane, a willingness on the part of most men to work hard, an unwarped sense of recreation and fun, and above all, the companionship of men, to whom Christianity is not merely a creed but the more abundant kind of life.

SHERWOOD S. DAY, 1911.

WORKING ONE'S WAY

What does Yale mean for the man who is working his way? What she means to others we all hear repeatedly; but what kind of life does she give to the penniless or almost penniless boy, who has nothing but brains and courage to carry him through? The life she offers for such men contains many hardships, especially at first; but it also contains many pleasant experiences which a man would not willingly lose.

As in most experiences, the hardest part is usually the first dip. The boy has probably gone to see the wrestling matches the night before college opens, and has been as wildly enthusiastic there as anybody. But as he steals back late at night, all alone, to the remote little chamber which is all that he can afford, he is apt to feel with a sinking of the heart that his undertaking is big and he is small. With a cold feeling around his stomach he counts over the few small greenbacks which stand between him and bankruptcy. The dark city looks huge and uncompromising. The distant college buildings seem to draw down their eaves like the frowning eyebrows of an unpaid treasurer or an offended dean. The impression does not leave him the next morning, but lingers for days. All things in his life, classmates, customs, recitations, are new and strange; and the whole world seems to have entered into a conspiracy to make Freshmen feel their insignificance, a thing he felt too strongly already.

If he is the right kind of man, however, he will not yield to such depression. He must do or die; and the right kind of Yale man prefers to "do." In a day or two we find him at the Self-Help Bureau, a bureau organized on purpose to give needy students work, if possible. Here he is able to find, perhaps, a place where he may earn his meals by waiting on table; and in a fortnight, it may be, he can get a position taking care of some one's grounds and furniture for two dollars a week. The future indicated by such offers is not exactly golden; but he is there to fight out his fight in the good old Yale way, so he accepts what he can get, and plunges ahead.

Soon his life falls into a definite routine. Early in the morning, passing the Campus buildings on his way to work, he imagines that he catches from neighboring dormitories the snores of his more lux-



INTERIOR OF THE YALE DINING HALL, WHICH ACCOMMODATES 1,200 UNIVERSITY BOARDERS

urious classmates. This thought, however, is not wholly one of envy. He is already beginning to feel the excitement of a fight well fought, and a certain strenuous pleasure in building his own road to success. He studies hard, partly to win the resulting deduction in tuition, partly to gain a chance to earn money by tutoring, and still more because the sacrifices which he is making for his education teach him how much that education is worth. He makes friends slowly, not because he is poor but because he is unknown and always in a hurry, nevertheless he does make friends and begins to catch glimpses of the great warm heart beating in undergraduate life.

If he is a good student he soon gets a recommendation from his instructors to tutor in those subjects which he knows best. Opportunities to do this come all too rarely; but since the minimum price is a dollar an hour, even a few hours of such work furnish a welcome addition to a boy's depleted purse. Also, such work often brings something better than money. It brings the poor tutor into touch with classmates whom he otherwise might never meet; and although they often look on him with reserve at first, many of them will eventually become his friends if he really has the manhood and warm heart that command friendship. There can be few better proofs of Yale democracy than the picture often seen on the eve of an important examination, when a strenuous night's work of tutoring is over, and teacher and taught relax for a genial social hour together over club sandwiches and beer.

By maintaining a good stand, the struggling student at the end of the first term may increase the amount of his tuition scholarship, the money from which wholly or in large part pays his tuition. This money is usually not given outright by the University, but it is lent without interest for a period of several years, until the student can be able to pay it back without severe hardship to himself. A good scholar may pay all or nearly all of his tuition through college by this means: and he may also win other prizes and scholarships for which the different classes in turn are eligible.

Freshman year passes, and Sophomore and Junior years follow. The student has now practically solved his financial problem. He has to work hard and will have to work hard through all his college course; but he knows now that, as long as he is willing to work, he can find ways of completing his education. Now he has time to consider another problem, how to take an active part in the social

life of his Class. In too many institutions what is best in undergraduate social life is forever closed to the self-help man. At Yale, such experience may be belated by a man's poverty; but if he is the right kind of man he may be sure that it will come in time. Just how it comes no one knows; but the poor man who has any special gift in him sooner or later will find leisure to exercise it, in spite of the heavy demands on his time. One sturdy lad, who before entering college had never done anything in athletics, becomes a promising football man in Junior year; and in mingled joy and terror, under the good-natured coaching of a friendly "blue blood," actually blossoms out in full dress at the Junior Prom as one of the "big men" of the Class. Or again, we see the shy son of a country parson, a boy who had been a nobody in his Class at first, become one of the five editors of the *Lit*; and as he sits with his colleagues in the *Lit's* warm sanctum on "make-up" nights he hears the trembling steps of the "heelers" in the Class below, who are waiting for the verdict of Yale's literary supreme court. To be sure, there is little rest in such a life: money to earn when the man is not studying; outside interests to labor for when he is not earning money; but when a man feels that he is "making good," that every day is bringing new knowledge, new friendships, new experience, no matter how tired he may creep to bed, he feels that "the game is worth the candle."

Then comes Senior year, the most friendly, sincere, and democratic year in undergraduate life. The long leisure hours and expensive outings in which wealthy Seniors indulge, the self-help man cannot reasonably expect; but all that is best and most significant in Senior year, the opportunity to be a leader in his Class; the opportunity to form lifelong friendships; the opportunity to grow more intelligent and manly by mixing with intelligent and manly young men—all this is open to the poorest man in the class, if he, in right of his own character and achievements, deserves it. As the man who has worked his way marches in the long procession of graduating Seniors on Commencement day, he may heave a sigh of relief that the most arduous period of his life is over. Yet his second sigh will be one of regret that so many precious experiences are things of the past. And some of those men would go through fire and water rather than lose what those four years have meant to them and will mean to them in the future.

FREDERICK E. PIERCE, Class of 1904.



GRADUATES AT A DINNER IN CHICAGO LISTENING TO TELEPHONE
SPEECH DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT HADLEY IN NEW HAVEN

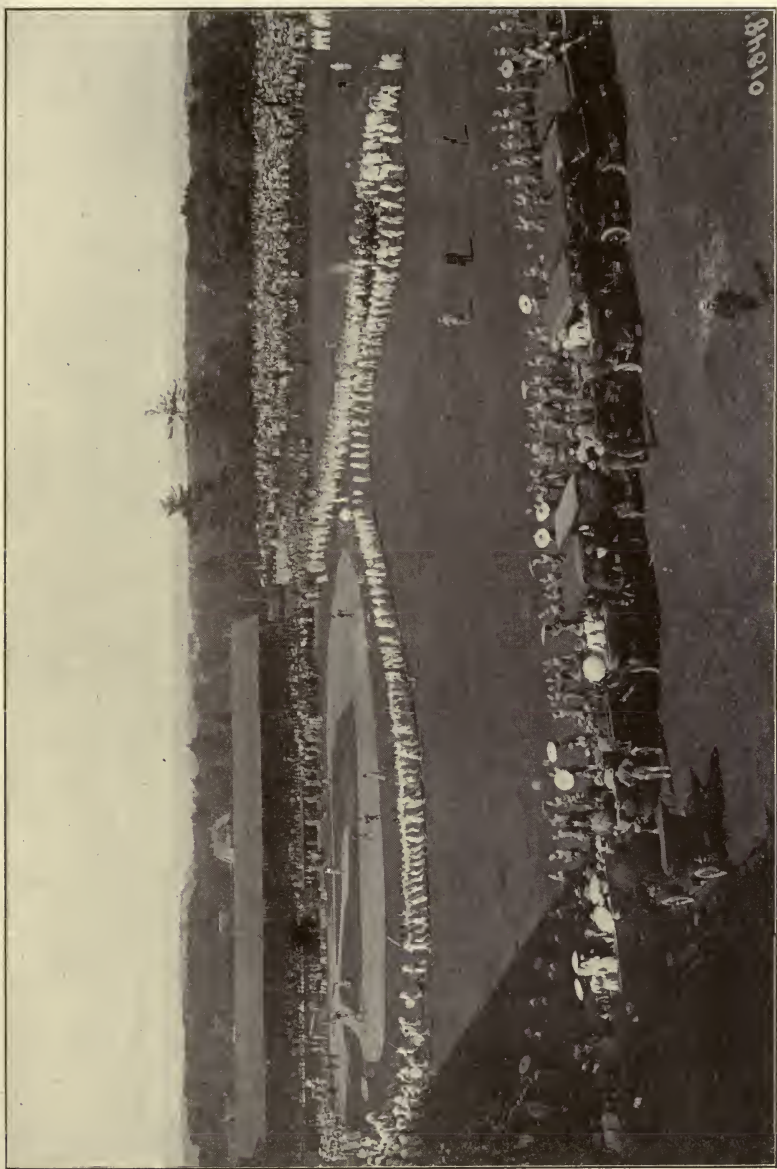
GRADUATE INTEREST AND ORGANIZATION

When all is said and done, Yale's chief business is manufacturing graduates. Men enter Yale in order to leave it. Somewhere in my memory there is lurking a sentence about History being a series of Biographies. There is a smell of the classroom about it—a sense of the breeze from New Haven Harbor and of loose-leaf note books. Some sub-vice-under-instructor of old Yale lectured that epigram at me. Now I'll fling it back in Yale's face. Yale is just a series of graduates. They're her measure, her excuse.

That is true not merely because Yale is a graduate factory. There's another reason for it, and the story of that other reason is an endless surprise and delight to me. The "recipients of degrees," as the catalogue calls them, never really graduate away from Yale. On the contrary they return to her, to crowd into her halls from all New England, whenever there is an excuse for a day's holiday.

They come back to join her teaching corps. They criticize her mercilessly and joyously, they indignantly meet and organize and resolute whenever there is a new professor to install or an old flagstone walk to remove. They build her dormitories, and pay her professors, and bolster her over the hard places, and get their fingers caught in her machinery; and sometimes they snub all her idols of scholarship and professorial research. And once a year nearly every one of them meets somewhere, be it in Hartford or Honolulu, be he a last year's B.A. or a reverend gentleman of '66, and sings and cheers himself hoarse all one long night for the simple and solitary reason that he went to Yale like the other men beside him. He does not always argue the cause of all this. But he knows there is going marching through his brain a regiment of old memories, gorgeous and proud and tattered—like the ranks of ancient battle flags that hang above the aisles in so many of England's churches. The loyalty of a college graduate is one of the most extraordinary and one of the humanest things in the world.

The graduates of Yale are thoroughly organized. That is one reason, I suppose, why their accumulated enthusiasm is sometimes so overwhelming. To the best of my knowledge, no college in the world has the great federated outposts of past-students that Yale has. Nearly every first-size city in America has some kind of a Yale association. New York has a full-fledged Yale Club,—on Forty-fourth Street, with a building, and a mortgage I think, and a membership as long as Tammany Hall, and all the other modern things essential to an adult club. All the large eastern and southern towns have a Yale association. Some of them are almost ancient. Even out in Denver, where the city is only fifty years old, there is a big Yale Association founded more than thirty years ago. China, Hawaii and Japan all have them. There are eight sprinkled over New York State alone, and five on the Pacific coast. Many of the groups are business-like organizations, exhibiting an exchequer, a corporate charter and other solemnities. Some of them, particularly those in the far corners of the earth, are like the multitude of London clubs that Dickens wrote about. They consist only of a secretary and an annual banquet. If three Yale men were ever shipwrecked together in Tierra del Fuego, and did not give a Yale dinner, the incident is not recorded. Only the absence of a menu would deter them, and in that case, of course, the incident probably never could be



REUNION CLASSES IN PARADE BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT YALE-HARVARD BASEBALL GAME

A picturesque feature of Commencement week in New Haven is the presence of large numbers of graduates of reunion classes celebrating anniversaries ranging from the three-year period after graduation to the fifty-year span. Each of the younger classes dons a distinctive costume for the week. The reunion festival reaches its height at the annual Yale-Harvard baseball game at Yale Field, where for half an hour before the game begins the reunion classes led by the fifty-year reunionists parade and romp about the diamond and field.



A FIELD DAY OF YALE GRADUATES AT THE ALLEGHENY COUNTRY CLUB, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A feature of Yale life is the interest and loyalty of the graduates. Some 16,000 graduates are living out of a total of about 26,000 graduated since the founding of the College in 1701. These graduates are thoroughly organized, first by the classes with which they have taken their degrees, and second, by the place of their residence. A total of 70 Yale alumni associations hold regular meetings in the principal cities of this and foreign countries. Once a year all the associations of the Central West, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, meet for a grand Western Yale rally some four or five hundred strong. The graduates not only meet for enjoyment but take a serious and helpful interest in the growth and welfare of Yale. This pamphlet is published by the congress representative of the associations. In the above picture President Taft and President Hadley stand in the center of the group.



A REUNION GROUP OF GRADUATES DURING COMMENCEMENT WEEK

This group, which includes, third from left, President Taft, Yale 1878, is standing at the corner of the University auditorium, Woolsey Hall. Beyond in the picture stands "that ridiculous tower of South Sheffield Hall, with its battered top-hat of an observatory pulled down over its ears."

recorded. It is the commonest thing in the world to read an account in the *Alumni Weekly* of half a dozen Yale men meeting by chance in some Oriental port, dining together and sending a report of the incident six or eight thousand miles to New Haven. The last figures show sixteen thousand living Yale graduates and thousands more former students who never took the last hurdle and got a degree. In her two hundred odd years, Yale has delivered a sheepskin to twenty-six thousand men and turned them away with Godspeed. The students in New Haven catch sight of quaint old figures every morning, looking for the old half-forgotten landmarks that have been unvisited for a quarter of a century.

The graduate associations are not mere reunion clubs. Most of them maintain a fund which loans money to men who want to work their way through Yale. Some of them spend hundreds of dollars a

year at this. Nearly all of them are informal employment bureaus, and many a Yale man in America owes his right to a pay-envelope to the graduates in his neighborhood. New York City has a full-fledged office for this object. The associations take an active part in the work of the central graduate Board and often campaign in the election for the six graduates who serve on the "corporation," as it is called. This "corporation" is the governing body of the University.

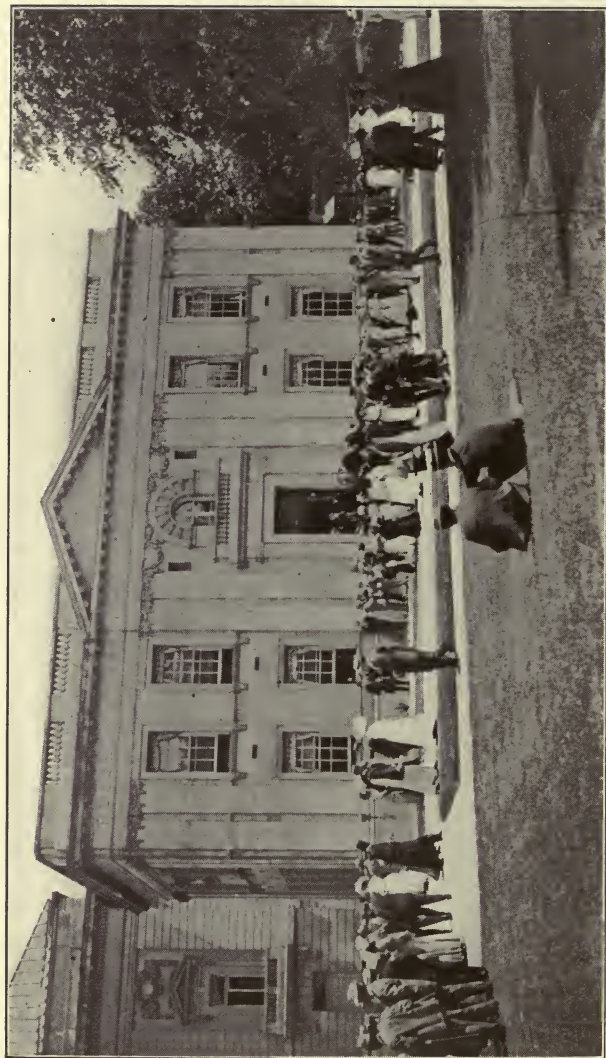
The organization of graduates does not end with the scattered garrisons. For one thing there is a big western federation called the Associated Western Yale Clubs which holds an annual convention. For another, every association elects delegates to the Alumni Advisory Board. This is a sort of central congress which is the official mouth-piece for the scattered army of graduates. It makes reports on solemn affairs like financial problems, tuition, and entrance requirements. Just now as I write it is proposing to build a great athletic stadium, and to buy new acreage for general outdoor exercise. That Board publishes this pamphlet. Another big central headquarters goes under the name of the "Alumni University Fund Association of Yale." This body handles the flood of contributions ranging from somebody's loyal one dollar to somebody else's hundred thousand dollars, which streams into the University every year from graduates in the four corners of the earth. More than three thousand men contribute something to this fund every year.

Besides all this work of general organization, each Yale class keeps up steam in its boilers from the first embarrassed lecture hour of Freshman year until the last survivor quietly drops out of his page in "The Directory of Living Graduates." Every class, as it comes to Senior year, picks out a Secretary who is to remain the permanent custodian of its records. Most of them pick a New Haven man. Then, nowadays, a fund is made up to carry on the work and to print the class books that come out every now and then with a chronicle of each man's career, the news of his marriage, his children, and, after a while, of his grandchildren. The University maintains a Class Secretaries Bureau whose business it is to keep the machinery moving. It prods up the tardy secretaries and helps all with the routine of statistics. When the class is finally extinct, the fund reverts to the University.



THE HEAD OF THE FORMAL COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

Two marshals lead, followed by President Hadley and President Taft and other members of the Yale Corporation. This procession, including the officers of the University and all those who are to receive degrees at the Commencement exercises, a total of about one thousand persons, starts from the Old Campus and winds in dignified column along College walks and city streets for half a mile to the Auditorium, where the Commencement is celebrated.



WOODBIDGE HALL, THE UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, ON COMMENCEMENT MORNING

The Administration Building, containing the meeting hall of the Yale Corporation, the offices of the President, Secretary and Treasurer and the office of alumni records, is situated on the "University Campus," common to all departments. At the left in the picture stands, beyond Woodbridge Hall, the southern end of Woolsey Hall, the University Auditorium; to the left of this picture is the large Yale Dining Hall, which forms a part of the same group of buildings as the Auditorium.

Most of the younger classes, whose membership is still undepleted and whose bald spots are still inconspicuous, have annual class dinners in some convenient big city. At these the committee in charge always announces that a "long distance cup" will be presented to the member who has come farthest to attend the dinner. Sometimes a graduate comes hundreds of miles with his eye on one of the cups and loses it; and in the next room, at another class dinner, it may go to a man who lives almost across the street from the dining-room.

The greatest of the class jubilees, however,— and to many Yale men the greatest events in their lives—are the commencement reunions. Nobody knows where this custom started, but it is going to end some fine June night in the complete destruction of New Haven. Tradition decrees that the third, the sixth, the tenth, and then about every fifth year on, from graduation, each Yale class shall gather its clans at the University commencement exercises. Each Yale class does. Tradition likewise decrees that each Yale class aforesaid shall for three days and three nights appear only in costume, and whether tradition has issued any papal bulls on this point or not, the fact is that the costumes are "sui generis" and "ne plus ultra" to the last inch. A class dinner or two is held, the "class boy" (the first son born to any member) is proclaimed and installed, the classes march to, and usually completely into and over, the commencement baseball game; the president of the University, the dean and a favorite professor or two are called upon for a speech on the front porch, and the members scatter again to their work-a-day life. It isn't exactly a dignified proceeding, after all. But I know supreme court judges and gray-haired men of God who talk as if they only tolerated life between one reunion and another.

In all these class activities, the *Yale Alumni Weekly* plays a great part. Out of a heap of new magazines on the library table, I catch myself picking up this first from among them, and I find, too, that when it is in my hand, I turn first to the back pages where they publish casual notes of my scattered classmates. Its bountiful illustrations, its record of undergraduate events, its pages of fiery correspondence over some recent Yale defeat or victory, the accounts of polar expeditions and new dormitory buildings—everything that goes to make it one of the most efficient magazines in America—have their turn. But the backnumbers all open in your hand to a certain part of "Alumni Notes," among the advertisements. Only yester-

day afternoon, it seems, we were the newest class, down at the end of the long columns. Only a little while ago the notes were all records of young men entering business. There aren't many of those now. Then there was a period of marriage announcements, and then a blizzard of sons and daughters, all named after their fathers whom I knew. The notes of my class are steadily moving to the head of the column. They are growing fewer. There is less to record.

About the graduates of Yale as individuals, volumes can be and have been written. One of our graduates, as I write, is President of the United States. This president is surrounded in the Federal government by a whole community of other Yale men. One of his bitterest political critics is another Yale graduate. They are among the leaders on both sides in the revolution that is troubling China. Many younger universities and colleges have been founded by the labors of Yale graduates, and I can count off-hand judges, state governors, poets, writers and men of science, among them,—a list in which every name would be familiar to you. Notwithstanding all this, the real pride of Yale in her graduates rests on another ground. One man has said that in his experience, wherever the civic warfare was sternest, wherever he felt the pressure for good citizenship the severest, he found Yale men around him. That sort of idea among her graduates is Yale's boast. Her pride is in a legion of sturdy citizens, mostly undistinguished, always intelligent and helpful, who have been for these centuries scattering from her doors to every corner of the world.

A few years ago the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Yale University—the Bicentennial as it is familiarly called—was celebrated in New Haven. It was a great festival, marked by years of preparation and rich gifts to the institution, attended by official representatives from many countries, lasting for days and conducted with all the pomp and display of the world's great conclaves. The graduates, in particular, flocked in hundreds to New Haven. One night in the course of the celebration, a sort of torchlight presentation of epochs in Yale history was given before the visitors and the students in the Campus. When I stop to think of the graduates of Yale, as time carries me on in its current, I find that my recollections always reenact that night. We freshmen were huddled in benches close down by the footlights. The glare of the artificial illumination made the dormitories and the elms around us inky

black, and the night behind us was impenetrable. Banked behind and around in a sort of amphitheatre were the graduates, class by class, in tiers of temporary seats rising high above our heads. We could not see them. Only our knowledge of the arrangements and a rustle in the dark told us that they were there. Something started them cheering. As I think of it now, there's a lump comes into my throat and a stir in my pulse. The Class of Nineteen Hundred stood up in the dark and cheered for 'Seventy-eight, and 'Seventy-eight cheered them. Class after class picked up the cheer and flung it back across the arena. The roar of the voices of those invisible men is rumbling to and fro across my memory now. It was the roar of old Yale's machinery, the sound of the business of making men, accumulated for a long two hundred years. I cannot remember the play they played that night, or what man sat at my side, but I do know that three hundred freshmen learned with me a little of what it is to be a graduate of Yale.

JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS, Class of 1905.



THE YALE FOREST SCHOOL

Organized in 1900, the Yale Forest School has quickly made an important place for itself among the University departments. Its two-years course, open to college graduates, includes, besides regular instruction in New Haven, a term of practical work in a large lumbering camp, and a summer term at the home in Milford, Pa., of the late James W. Pinchot, father of Gifford Pinchot, Yale Class of 1889, former U. S. Forest Chief, and a patron of the School.



AN OLD PRINT OF NEW HAVEN SHOWING THE COLLEGE AT LEFT AND THE CITY GREEN AT RIGHT

New Haven, or "Quinnipiac," an Indian name meaning Long Water, was settled by London Puritans in 1637. The present busy manufacturing city of 135,000 inhabitants retains at its very center the beautiful Green laid out at its beginning and the old College Campus, the southern beginning of a northward stretch of more than a mile of Yale buildings and grounds.

THE YALE MAN'S NEW HAVEN

The city in which a student at Yale finds himself is a typical New England manufacturing center, strongly affected in aspect and character by the great University which is its best known citizen. It is situated on Long Island Sound seventy-three miles east of New York City and forms a natural gateway to New England. A city of one hundred and thirty-five thousand inhabitants, it gives the impression of being a much smaller town. This impression of a large New England village rather than a city comes from the lack of a highly centralized business section, the scattered distribution of the manufactories and residences, and from the spacious and beautiful Green, which occupies four large blocks in the city's center. The College Campus is situated near the old geographic center of the city, in its present business section. Standing at the west of the old city Green, and at the north of the principal business street (Chapel Street), the old College Campus forms a quadrangle, a part of which it has occupied for nearly two hundred years. The University buildings stretch from this old quadrangle for more than a mile northward to the large Pierson-Sage Square and the grounds of the Forest School and the Observatory on Prospect Hill. The Campuses and buildings extend from the seat of the city's business to the site of its best residences.

Starting with the ludicrously dingy railroad station, illumined and enlivened by the presence and friendly greetings of throngs of arriving students, the way leads through a street now bordered by old houses, once aristocratic residences. Arriving at the city Green at the corner of Church and Chapel streets, one stands at the cross roads of all the business of New Haven. Church Street, running north and south, is, down-town, the home of banks and offices and the imposing architecture of new municipal buildings. To the north Church Street turns into Whitney Avenue. This avenue, bordered by attractive, modest houses surrounded by ample lawns, which characterize New Haven homes, leads north to Lake Whitney, a delightful little inland lake furnishing canoeing in summer and skating in winter. To the south, Church Street becomes Congress Avenue, the seat of less important trade. To the southeast, at the

entrance to New Haven harbor, is Savin Rock, the miniature Coney Island and Atlantic City of this New England sea-board. Chapel Street, which intersects the other chief business street, runs east through the retail and wholesale section and beyond the harbor, by huge manufactories, to the pleasant, undulating country of East Haven, Lake Saltonstall, and southward, to the graceful coast of Long Island Sound. To the west, Chapel Street divides the shopping district from the old city Green and from the College Campus, and leads on to the Yale athletic field at the southwest, and to a residence district which includes, to the northwest, Marvelwood and the "Farm in Edgewood" of Donald G. Mitchell, known to the literary world as "Ik Marvel."

However, before an entering student knows much of the outlying sections, he will have begun his work at Yale. He will gradually acquaint himself with the community and with the life of the city touching Yale. He can conveniently buy what he wants at the general city stores and the special shops which cater "exclusively" to college trade. He will be able to attend musical concerts, lectures and like forms of entertainment which are provided for the city largely by the University. Theatres, with New Haven's proximity to New York, present the best plays of the season as well as other theatrical entertainment. The Hotel Taft, named for one of Yale's prominent graduates, and a number of smaller hostelrys and restaurants satisfy the normal demand of the city and college, and overflow at times of college festival. The city churches of all denominations extend genuine welcome to Yale students whenever they wander from the religious services of the University. By their functions as well as through their representatives, they enable many a boy to feel himself still in touch with his church home. The students also take a part in the social life of New Haven. There are a number of formal entertainments for members of the University given throughout the college year by the President and members of the Faculty. There is probably even more personal pleasure derived from the less formal affairs to which the students are constantly being bidden and by means of which they come in contact with the families of the professors. And such hospitality is not received from those families alone. Many a fellow shares in the social life of families in New Haven who are otherwise unconnected with the University. It is safe to say that practically every Yale man knows at

least one or two families in the city in whose home he is a frequent and welcome visitor.

There is yet another aspect of New Haven of which the boys become aware as they work and play within its precincts, if indeed they have not realized it at the start. Everywhere there are evidences of a long and noteworthy past. No place could be typical of New England without such evidences and New Haven is rich in them. For the boy who can feel the spirit and poetry of the



THE THREE CHURCHES ON THE GREEN

Center Church is the successor of the old Quinnipiac meeting house and stands near the site of the old structure which the colonists erected in 1639 as one of the first buildings of the new colony. Beyond the churches in this view is seen the outline of the College buildings.

place, there still exist the now shadowy memories of Puritan and Nonconformist, Cavalier and exiled Roundhead, Constitution-maker and Continental soldier, Tories and Patriots; for such a lad a Benedict Arnold still smuggles on the harbor front and a Nathan Hale still walks the campus, a Noah Webster and a Percival, an Eli Whitney and a poet Hillhouse still people its old streets and pass again in and out of the garden gates of ancient, vanished houses. Its old wharves are standing reminders of the earliest days of the West Indies trade with the colonies, its harbor shore still shows the earth forts thrown up to fight off the British ships in the War of 1812, its oldest water-front streets are still lined with the once great mansions of the ship-owners of the eighteenth century, its Green is

still the same old English village common, on many of its streets in the older part of the town still stand houses which date back to the years before the Declaration of Independence, in its famous Grove Street Cemetery (said to be the first burying ground in the world to be laid out in family plots) lie Puritan and Continental soldier, inventor and scholar, side by side with later mayors and manufacturers, the honor roll of its two hundred and seventy-five years of history.

The college undergraduate who will stroll out some afternoon from the campus and step two blocks across Chapel Street to the corner of College and George streets, will see there a building on which is a tablet commemorating the landing on that spot in 1637 of the first shipload of settlers from England. There, in small boats following the creek which then ran up into what is now the center of the city, a company of London Puritans, under Rev. John Davenport and his old friend and neighbor, Theophilus Eaton, first set foot on New Haven soil and under the oak tree that stood there went onto their knees to thank God for their safe landing. A stained glass window in the west wall of Center Church depicts to-day the historic scene. A garrison was left to hold the land through the winter, and the next year, 1638, John Davenport returned from Boston with more settlers, title was secured from the Indians, the place named "Quinnipiac," a rendering of the Indian name for "Long-water," and the land laid out.

The undergraduate who looks to-day from his room in Farnam or Welch Halls onto the Green is looking at part of the original nine squares of the settlement. One square was set aside for a public meeting place, burying ground, church, and watch house. In 1639, the first meeting house was erected somewhat east of the present Center Church, which dates from 1814. On the old common was the town pump as well as the town stocks, pillory, and whipping post. Cattle were pastured here far into the eighteenth century and pigs wallowed in the mire around the pump. Sand covered the Green then, and it was largely to keep this from shifting that the elm trees (which have given the city its second name) were set out in 1792 by James Hillhouse. Benedict Arnold figures as the first actor on the Green in the Revolution. When that war broke out, Arnold was the captain of the Governor's Foot Guard, an honorable and resplendent local militia company which has kept its organization to this

time and which frequently interrupts College recitations by parading gloriously down Chapel Street to the martial strains of a band. The Battle of Lexington came suddenly on April 19, 1775, and at noon, two days later, a courier galloped into New Haven from the east with the tremendous news. Captain Benedict Arnold at once called out his Foot Guard and the next day demanded powder and bullets from the town committee. The present Foot Guard annually reenacts the scene to-day wearing its dress uniform of brilliant red, a survival from colonial days. That afternoon Arnold, never to appear in New Haven again, led his handful of New Haven patriots out of the town, going by way of Whitney Avenue and the old Hartford Turnpike (back of the present Country Club) to Hartford and Cambridge. New Haven has never been proud of Benedict Arnold. Yet he was good company and a leader in whatever fun the youth of the town resorted to. I do not know that local tradition is right in linking his name with that of Nathan Hale in this New Haven period before the Revolution. But Hale—of the Class of 1773—was in Yale then and was also a town social favorite. Perhaps the two youths, whose futures were to be so widely separated, met at more than one town social affair. Undoubtedly they must have known each other. General Washington reviewed the Yale Military Company (under the command of a student-lieutenant named Noah Webster) on the Green as he was on his way to take command of the Continental Army at Cambridge. Again in 1779, a company of local patriots marched to meet the British invaders who had landed on the shores of the harbor. The trained regulars proved too powerful for the valiant patriots and the British camped on the Green that night. There, in 1781, the people held a great public celebration over the surrender of Cornwallis. President Washington and General Lafayette were later received in splendid style on the old common. During the Civil War the Green was the scene of the departure of the local regiments for the front, and for the subsequent mustering out. From 1827 to 1889, the Connecticut State Capitol also stood on this ground, as New Haven and Hartford were for some time twin capitals of the state.

Leaving the Green, the very names of the city streets proclaim its history. On Elm Street, at its north, the elm trees were first planted. Where it crosses Broadway is the junction of three other thoroughfares, Whalley and Dixwell avenues and Goffe Street.

These are named for the regicides who fled hither after the English Restoration in 1660. The undergraduates frequently tramp along Whalley Avenue, through Westville, to West Rock, on whose summit is the famous "Judges' Cave" where Whalley and Goffe hid from the royal officers. Dixwell came to New Haven later to live under an assumed name. At his death, his identity was revealed and he was buried on the Green where his monument can now be seen behind Center Church. Whitney, Hillhouse, Davenport, and Sherman avenues, Eaton, Lamberton, Humphrey, and Wooster streets, as well as Gregson Alley, all are reminiscent of prominent men of colonial days. A journey northward along Whitney Avenue leads to East Rock and Lake Whitney.

At the western base of East Rock, the undergraduate interested in manufacturing will find himself on sacred ground. Here, just under the present Lake Whitney dam on the right hand of the avenue, once stood the small factory of stucco where the first interchangeable part modern guns were made. Eli Whitney, who was graduated from Yale College in 1792, was the greatest mechanical genius of his day, and one of the greatest in American history. He invented his famous cotton gin the year after he left Yale, when in the South. This invention was so valuable and so revolutionized the cotton industry that hundreds of infringements of his patent finally beggared him by 1798, at which time he dropped his lawsuits, secured the contract to furnish the government with 12,000 stands of arms and returned to his college town to make them. Entirely ignorant of the way to make these guns, Whitney immediately set out to invent a system of his own. Machines of all kinds were in those days constructed on the single piece order, and a gun that was broken in one part had to be thrown away. Whitney made his guns on the interchangeable part system—an idea of his own—thus inventing a manufacturing method which is in universal use to-day. This, while not so famous as his cotton gin, revolutionized modern manufacturing. The Colt revolvers were first made at this little factory. In 1911 were still to be seen the row of stucco houses on Armory Street under Mill Rock, which Eli Whitney built to house his skilled workmen. New Haven's prestige as a center for the manufacture of fire arms continues to-day in the several factories of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. It is worthy of note, in passing, that New Haven was the home and burial place of Charles Goodyear, the inventor of vulcanized rubber.

Noah Webster, James Gates Percival, FitzGreene Hallock, James Hillhouse, Jedediah Morse and Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), are the striking names that occur first to the undergraduate who is interested in the early literary associations of the place. John Davenport, Ezekiel Cheever, Jonathan Edwards, and Michael Wigglesworth also have claim to American literary fame. Noah Webster edited his great Dictionary in New Haven, whither he returned to make his home several years after his graduation from Yale in 1778. He lived at one time in a house on the present site of the University auditorium, Woolsey Hall; his death occurred in the old Trowbridge house still standing on the corner of Temple and Grove streets. James A. Hillhouse, of the Class of 1808, was a poet of considerable repute at the time, writing for the Phi Beta Kappa exercises at Yale in 1812. His home, long known as Hillhouse Place, was one of the sightliest residences in the vicinity; it has recently become the Pierson-Sage Square of Yale University. New Haven's greatest claim to literary fame, however, may yet rest on her possession of Donald G. Mitchell, the "Ik Marvel" of those most quaint and poetical and charming books, "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life." He wrote his "Reveries" at the old family farmhouse in Salem, Conn., and later moved permanently to Edgewood, in Westville, overlooking New Haven. Here he long lived the life of a scholar and country gentleman, publishing a series of delightful volumes, of which his "My Farm at Edgewood" is perhaps the most popular and the best. When men who are still young were students at Yale he was an occasional and honored visitor at their literary banquets, and for many years he was a constant and well known visitor to the college campus and library. Until his recent death, he could regularly be met with by undergraduate trampers of spring and fall afternoons, driving about Woodbridge and the city in his low phaeton. To the New Haven of yesterday he brought back the early days of Washington Irving and Poe and Hawthorne, whom he knew as a younger man, and with whom he will always be classed as an American literary pioneer.

From papers by

EDWIN OVIATT, Class of 1896, and others.



THE OLD BRICK ROW

This old row, dear to the memories of the older graduates, constituting practically the entire college equipment of the early half of the last century, has now passed, with the exception of a single building, remodeled and retained as a historical landmark. Surrounding the Campus, in the place which, in the picture, is occupied by the Old Yale Fence, is now an almost continuous border of imposing stone dormitories and recitation halls, while the interior, here occupied by buildings, is now an open Campus.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF YALE

In the year 1701 half a dozen Connecticut preachers came together at the house of one of their number in Branford and each in turn setting down an arm load of books, announced "I give these books for the founding of a college in Connecticut." This is the traditional beginning of Yale. In the same year the legislature passed an act of liberty to erect a "Collegiate School" wherein Youth might "be instructed in the Arts and Sciences" and "fitted for Public employment both in Church and Civil State." In the fall of the same year seven trustees met in Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and organized the College. They voted to fix the school at Saybrook and elected Rev. Abraham Pierson rector. The new College remained in Saybrook for fifteen years, though in fact much of the work was done elsewhere. Rector Pierson remained at his home in Killingworth and taught the students there, and his successor, Rev. Samuel Andrew, stayed at his home in Milford and kept the seniors in that place. But the Commencement was observed each year in Saybrook until 1716.

The collection of books which brought the College into being, increasing in number, required an adequate depository, and the project of this building and other considerations forced action on the whole question of the permanent site of the College. In 1716 this question, after a bitter controversy, was decided by a majority vote of the trustees in favor of New Haven and against the original site of Saybrook. By the Commencement in 1718 the College, safely settled in New Haven in a commodious building at the southeast corner of the present old College quadrangle, was formally named Yale College in honor of Elihu Yale, a Governor of Madras under the British East India Company, and son of one of the original settlers of the Colony of New Haven, who had made a donation to the institution of £562. 12s. in goods and a collection of books. Probably never has lasting fame come to any man for so little effort and such small expense.

The College continued in one general building in New Haven until the Rectorship of Rev. Thomas Clap, under whose administration was erected, in 1750, a large brick dormitory, "Connecticut Hall," a building which, recently restored to its original form and

appearance, stands now on the College Campus. Through the influence of Rector Clap a new charter was obtained from the Colonial Legislature in 1745 containing important modifications of the old one. By this charter the institution which had formerly been "a collegiate school" now became "Yale College" and the former "Rector" became its "President." The new charter also conferred ample powers of government on the "President and Fellows" who were to constitute the governing board or "Corporation," and these essential provisions remain unchanged to the present day.

Toward the third quarter of the century the work of the College was somewhat interrupted by the Revolutionary War, in which the record of Yale men was most honorable. The Yale soldier whose name is probably most highly cherished is Nathan Hale of the Class of 1773, who volunteered as a spy in the service of General Washington and was captured and executed by the British in 1776.

The College continued to grow in prestige and numbers during the first century of its existence, so that in 1800, under the administration of President Dwight, the enrollment numbered 217, and at even that early date the number of students from the Southern and Southwestern states formed so large a proportion of the total enrollment as to begin to fix the character of the college as a national institution. President Dwight's far-sighted plans for Yale contemplated its expansion into a University with the four historic departments of Philosophy, Theology, Law, and Medicine.

During the administration of President Theodore D. Woolsey, from 1846 to 1871, Yale gained in reputation as an institution of scholarship and learning, and in strength and prosperity. With him were associated a notable group of educators the imprint of whose personality has shaped the educational policy not only of Yale but of many other American universities of the present day. The names that stand out particularly in this galaxy are the following:

Professors Elias Loomis and Denison Olmsted of Natural Philosophy, Noah Porter of Mental and Moral Philosophy, James D. Dana of Geology, Thomas A. Thacher of Latin, Benjamin Silliman of Chemistry (son of the "elder" Benjamin Silliman also of Chemistry, "the Nestor of American science"), James Hadley of Greek, William D. Whitney of Language, Hubert A. Newton of Mathematics, George J. Brush of Metallurgy, Cyrus Northrop of Rhetoric and English Literature, Daniel C. Gilman of Geography and Librarian, Othniel C. Marsh of Paleontology, John P. Norton, Samuel W. Johnson and William H. Brewer of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, and J. Willard Gibbs in the beginnings of his notable work in Physics.

In addition to the departments of Philosophy, Theology, Law, and Medicine, all of which were a part of the educational machinery of the institution since before the middle of the nineteenth century, an important development came during President Woolsey's administration in the organization of a new department of Philosophy and Arts. This department came in answer to a new popular demand for technical instruction, especially in chemistry, which, as applied to the arts, was then in its infancy. There was a demand for a "new learning," different from that of the classical colleges, and one branch of this new department at Yale, the Sheffield Scientific School, was a pioneer in the effort to meet this demand. The other branch of this new department of Arts and Sciences at Yale was the Graduate School, again a pioneer movement in American education. Of this new educational movement at Yale, the President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, under the heading "The Evolution of the American Type of University," says: "Historically the account should begin with Yale College, when in 1846 graduate courses in Philosophy and the Arts were established. . . . The honor of having established the first creditable course of study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is due to Yale. . . ."



ACADEMIC PROCESSION MARCHING FROM CAMPUS TO AUDITORIUM
AT THE CELEBRATION OF YALE'S BICENTENNIAL IN 1901

Important expansions of the college work into other fields are found in the more recent establishment of the School of Fine Arts, the Peabody Museum of Natural History, the Winchester Observatory, the Music School, and the Forest School.

The institution, for many years a university in fact, became so in name in 1886 at the inauguration of President Dwight, grandson of the former president of the same name, when the corporate title was changed from Yale College to Yale University. President Dwight's term witnessed advance in work and unprecedented growth in numbers and equipment. The thirteen years of the present administration, that of President Arthur Twining Hadley, who succeeded President Dwight in 1899, have marked continued expansion in important directions, particularly in material growth and prosperity and in the scholarly work of the Faculty and students.

Yale has stood for two centuries and stands to-day for two distinct motives in education. The first is the training of the student for public service: described in the words of the earliest charter as the "fitting of youth for publick employment both in church and civil state." In this training for large public service the national character of the student body has been a factor. For over a century the South and West have met in large numbers with the East and New England states in the student enrollment at Yale. At present approximately one-fourth of the total number of Yale graduates are residents of the Western states; nearly one-tenth are of the Southern states; over one-third are of the Central states, and somewhat less than one-third are of the New England states. The enrollment of students at present in the University shows approximately the same distribution of residence. This national character of the student body, no less than the fixed purpose of the University, has kept the training at Yale directed not only toward sound scholarship but as well toward broad public service.

The second characteristic in education at Yale may be traced to the origin of the institution in a collection of books and the close connection between the development of the library and the institution. The value of research, emphasis on the necessity for a university to increase as well as to rehearse the present field of knowledge, has been a characteristic principle of Yale's development. Present expansion in the direction of large, thoroughly equipped laboratories, and the scientific field-explorations in the realm of

natural history and geography are evidences of Yale's regard for the worth of enlarging the field of human knowledge.

There had been in 1910 a total of 26,313 graduates of the University, of whom approximately 16,000 are now living. It is estimated that, in addition, students equal in number to about one half the total graduated were for a time enrolled in the University but failed to receive a degree. In this roll of graduates, beside those mentioned above, and omitting the names of any now living, the following may be mentioned as having had particular influence in the history of this country:

Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Philip Livingston, 1737; Lewis Morris, 1746; Lyman Hall, 1747; Oliver Wolcott, 1747.

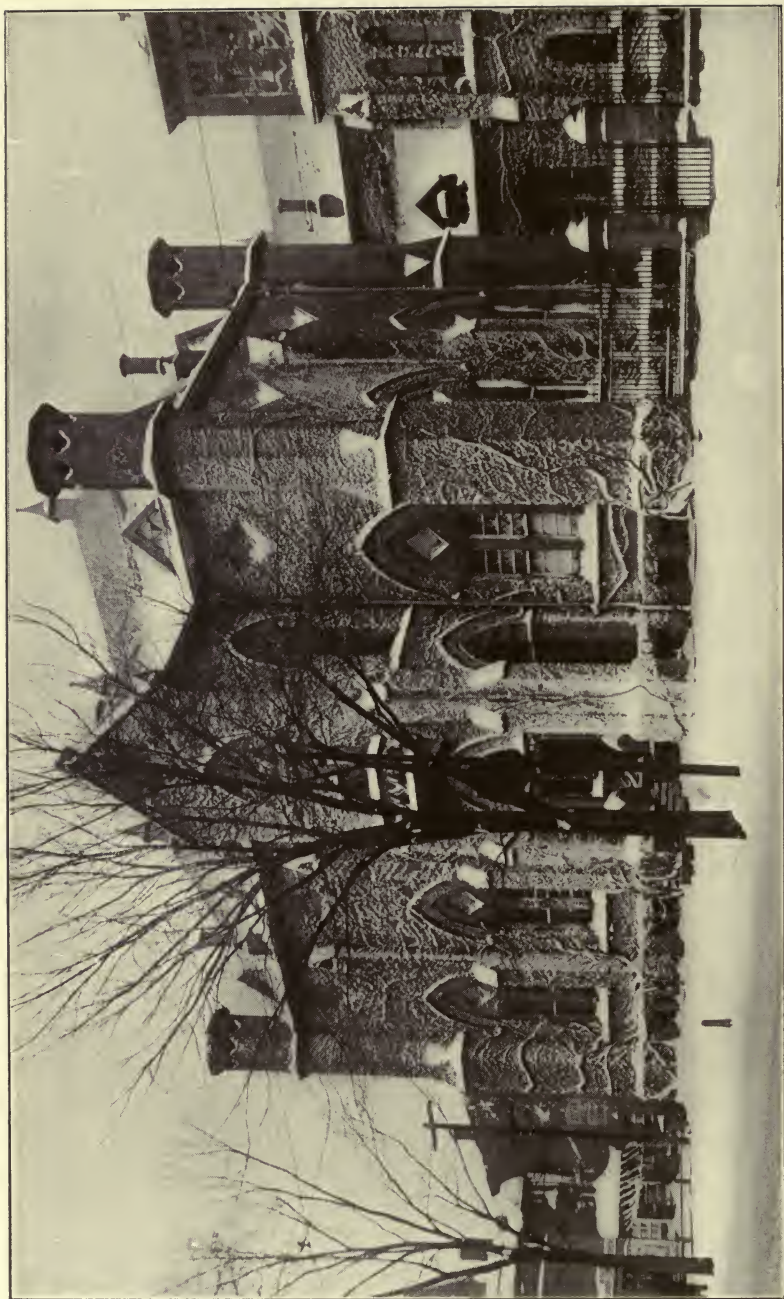
Members of the Convention of 1787 who framed the Constitution of the United States: William Livingston, 1741; William Samuel Johnson, 1744; Abraham Baldwin, 1772.

In Theology: Jonathan Edwards, 1720, probably the greatest theologian this country has produced; Lyman Beecher, 1797, a leader in the temperance and anti-slavery movement; Leonard Bacon, 1820, prominent in the anti-slavery contest; Horace Bushnell, 1827.

In Law and Public Affairs: James Kent, 1781, jurist, Chief Justice and Chancellor of New York; John C. Calhoun, 1804, Vice President of the United States, a chief exponent of the Doctrine of State Sovereignty; Alphonso Taft, 1833, Secretary of War and Attorney General and United States Minister to Austria and Russia; William M. Evarts, 1837, Secretary of State; Morrison R. Waite, 1837, Chief Justice of the United States.

In Invention: Eli Whitney, 1792, inventor of the cotton-gin; Samuel F. B. Morse, 1810, inventor of the electric magneto telegraph.

In Letters: Noah Webster, 1778; Donald G. Mitchell, 1841; Edmund Clarence Stedman, 1853.



THE ART SCHOOL IN WINTER

The Art School, organized in 1869, offers regular and special courses in drawing, anatomy, perspective, painting, modeling, architecture, and illustration. The collections of the School are at most times open to public exhibition.

INFORMATION

Facts and Figures Relating Particularly to the Undergraduate Departments

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Students are admitted to the two undergraduate departments of Yale University upon passing examination in subjects noted below. These examinations may be taken at one time, or the candidate may present himself for examination in one or more subjects at any examination session. A schedule of examinations and list of places where examinations are to be held may be had from the Registrar of the department.

The candidate should send to the Registrar of the department he wishes to enter, by May 15, a written notification of his intention to take the examination, and at what place he will take it. A fee of \$5.00 is charged for admission to every examination session and this should be paid by May 15, for the June examinations; or before the time of registration, for the September examinations, which are held only in New Haven. At or before each examination the candidate must send to the Registrar or present to the person in charge of the examination a definite statement from his principal instructor specifying subjects in which he is authorized to take the examination, and before his admission to college he must submit an honorable dismissal from school or a certificate of moral character.

In Yale College, conferring the degree of B.A., the subjects of examination are as follows:

SUBJECTS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OF ALL CANDIDATES	ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS, OF WHICH FOUR ARE REQUIRED OF EACH CANDIDATE
1. Latin Grammar	i. Greek Grammar and Composition
2. Latin Composition	ii. Xenophon
3. Cæsar-Nepos	iii. Homer
4. Cicero-Sallust	iv. French (a) or German (a) (i. e., the one not offered as one of the subjects specifically required)
5. Vergil-Ovid	v. French (b)
6. French (a) or German (a)	vi. German (b)
7. English (a)	vii. German (c)
8. English (b)	viii. Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry
9. Algebra (a)	ix. Physics
10. Algebra (b)	x. Chemistry
11. Plane Geometry	xi. Ancient History
	xii. English History or American History and Civil Government (either, but <i>not</i> both)

NOTE:—(a) elementary course, (b) or (c) advanced course.

In the Sheffield Scientific School, conferring the degree of Ph.B., the subjects of examination are as follows:

PRESCRIBED SUBJECTS—

ENGLISH: Both of the following:

English (a): Reading (2)

English (b): Study (1)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: Any two of the following:

1. { Latin Grammar and Composition (1) and

{ Cæsar-Nepos (1)

2. French, *Elementary* (2)

3. German, *Elementary* (2)

HISTORY: Any one of the following:

American History (1)

English History (1)

Mediæval and Modern European History (1)

Ancient History (1)

MATHEMATICS: All of the following:

Algebra, *Elementary* (1½)

Algebra, *Advanced* (½)

Plane Geometry (1)

Solid Geometry (½)

Plane Trigonometry (½)

SCIENCE: Any one of the following:

Physics (1)

Chemistry (1)

Botany (1)

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS—Any two of the following subjects not already prescribed or elected:

Physics	(1)	Cicero-Sallust or	
Chemistry	(1)	Vergil-Ovid	(1)
Botany	(1)	French, <i>Elementary</i>	(2)
Mechanical Drawing	(1)	French, <i>Intermediate</i>	(1)
Latin Grammar and	(2)	German, <i>Elementary</i>	(2)
Composition, and		German, <i>Intermediate</i>	(1)
Cæsar-Nepos		History, any one unit	
		noted above	(1)

The numbers in parenthesis after the subjects indicate the amount of time, or the "units," required for preparation,—a unit representing work involving four or five exercises a week for the whole school year.

In place of the Yale examinations candidates in either department may meet the entrance requirements by passing examinations in the equivalent subjects which are set by the College Entrance Examination Board. This is a general examining board composed of representatives of many colleges, including Yale University. The examinations of this Board are accepted for entrance by the leading colleges of the country. This Board has its headquarters in New York City, and the

list of places in which its examinations are held may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Board, Sub-Station 84, New York City. The Board certificate which a candidate receives after passing the examinations should be sent for exchange to the Registrar of the department the student is to enter at Yale.

Applications for admission to advanced standing with or without examination are received from graduates and undergraduates of other institutions. Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar of the department to be entered.

Further details in regard to the entrance examinations are given in the catalogue of the department concerned.

COURSES OF STUDY

While there is a certain liberty of election in courses of study at Yale, the courses that may be taken in the College or in Sheffield Scientific School are divided into groups. In the College a student entering the Freshman Class must choose one of three groups of courses, from which most of his subsequent college studies will be chosen. In the Sheffield Scientific School each class is divided into two groups at the beginning of the year: the Engineering Science group, and the Natural Science group. The final choice of specific course within the two groups must be made during Freshman year before March 1. For particulars regarding courses one should refer to the University Catalogue or to the catalogue of the department concerned.

THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

In brief the University Calendar is as follows:

Public Commencement at Yale is held on the next to last Wednesday in June.

The first term commences fourteen weeks, or occasionally fifteen weeks, from the day after Commencement Day. At present the first term extends to the winter vacation of two weeks at Christmas time, and the second term extends from the end of the winter vacation to Commencement Day, with a spring recess of one week including Easter Sunday.

A new University year of two semesters has been adopted and will go into effect in the fall of 1913. This divides the year into two equal periods, the mid-year examinations beginning on Friday, three full weeks after the resumption of work after the winter vacation. The second semester will begin after a recess of three days following the last examination of the first semester. The winter and spring vacations will continue at the same time and for the same periods as at present.

EXPENSES

Tuition in the College is \$155.00 per year, and in the Sheffield Scientific School \$150.00. In the Scientific School an additional charge of \$21.00 is made for use of libraries, gymnasium, etc. Rooms in College dormitories, which accommodate about 1,050 men, are obtainable at prices ranging from \$60.00 to about \$200.00 a year per student. Rooms are reserved in May for members of the Freshmen Class of the year following. These are assigned to applicants in order of application. Correspondence about College rooms should be addressed to the Registrar of the College. Rooming accommodations for about 200 men in the Scientific School range in price from \$76.00 to about \$200.00. Rooms outside dormitories vary in price according to their location. The Sheffield Scientific School societies have society houses in which the members may room. The prices of these rooms average about the same as those in the dormitories, with certain reductions in some cases. Students in either the College or the Scientific School cannot room in any hotel, apartment house, or any building in which a family does not reside, except by special permission of the Faculty.

Board may be obtained at cost at the University Dining Hall, which contains seats for 1,200 members of the University. The sum of \$3.25 a week is charged for certain specified staples of food, and in addition there is an à la carte service. The board averages from \$5.00 to \$5.25 a week. Dwight Hall, on the College Campus, has a grill room open to all members of the University. Board outside of college costs from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per week. The average price is probably about \$5.00.

The necessary annual expenses in college, *omitting clothing, vacation expenses, and sundries*, have been estimated as follows: the lowest amount, \$335.00; a liberal amount, \$770.00; and a general average, \$525.00 a year. These amounts include tuition, rent of half-room in college, board, furniture, fuel and light, washing, text-books and stationery, and subscriptions (to societies, sports, periodicals, etc.).

FACILITIES FOR SELF-HELP

A student may defray part or all of his expenses at Yale by doing various kinds of work. About 500, or one-fourth of the total number of men enrolled in the College and the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, defray all or a part of their expenses at college by such work.

Private tutoring is perhaps the most remunerative work for the undergraduate. Application for this work should be made to the instructors.



IN FRONT OF THE YALE POST OFFICE

This office is conveniently situated in the basement entry of the brick dormitory on the "Middle Campus." Beyond stand the twin brick buildings of the Yale Divinity School.

Students may earn their board as waiters in small clubs. Applications for positions as waiters should be made early in the fall, before the University opens, to boarding-house keepers or to the Bureau of Appointments. Students also obtain board by forming and managing eating-clubs of their fellows. About twenty-five students are employed in the University Dining Hall as "checkers" and clerks. The Bureau of Appointments has the disposal of these positions, for which there is usually a long waiting list. Clerical work in business houses in the city, and in some of the University organizations, is obtainable. Canvassing is especially good work for vacation. Students often report for local papers or act as correspondents for out of town papers. For the care of furnaces and sidewalks in winter, and of lawns and gardens in summer, a student obtains his room rent free or receives from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week. Typewriting and stenographic work is available in the business organizations of the University. Students are often employed as motormen and conductors. Some obtain positions in the choirs or as organists in city churches.

Statistics taken recently show the following amounts earned in various types of work by students at Yale in one year:

Work.	Number of men.	Amount.
Teaching	—	\$37,163
Private tutoring	182	27,620
Waiting in eating clubs	135	18,463
Managing eating clubs	61	7,465
Clerical work	193	22,224
Canvassing	130	10,970
Reporting for newspapers	18	3,319
Street railway work	15	2,418
Caring for furnaces, lawns, etc.	32	1,711
Typewriting and stenography	29	2,671
Music	17	1,897

Other lines of work in which students had been employed the same year included: work at summer resorts, religious work, work in factories, civil engineering, farming, banking, library work, managing boys' clubs, literary work, printing, surveying, housework, and railroading. Smaller sums were earned in ushering, monitoring, as chauffeurs, in summer camps, as proctors, ticket selling, in legal work, collecting, as guards at Yale Field, in mason work, carpentering, moving furniture, as guides about college buildings, operating stereopticon lanterns, as station agents, painting, meat cutting, as fencing instructor, as fruit inspector, making banners, publishing programs, as interpreters, testing in a rope factory, as janitor, in lumber camp, as Pullman conductor, in sleight-of-hand entertainments, as "clearer" on theatre stage, collecting geological specimens, getting out blotters as advertisements, in laundry, wheeling invalid's chair, addressing envelopes, selling spring water, etc.

Scholarships are maintained in various departments of the University for the aid of needy students of high standing. Special prizes of large and small sums are offered for competition in many subjects. Tuition scholarships are granted to approved students in the Academical Department upon the basis of need and of excellence in scholarship. They are at the rate of \$70.00, \$110.00, and \$150.00 a year, according to the degree of need and excellence of scholarship. Application for these should be made to the Bureau of Appointments before October 1 of each year. The University Loan Fund furnishes loans of the same amounts to students both in the College and the Scientific School. Application for these may be made through the Bureau of Appointments. In both of these departments special scholarships are awarded to men selected for sundry special reasons by the Deans and Faculties or by the Bureau of Appointments. A complete list of such

scholarships is printed in the University Catalogue. Yale Alumni Associations in several localities offer scholarships for the benefit of students entering from those localities. Such scholarship aid is offered by the alumni in Chicago, Cleveland, Colorado, Essex County (N. J.), Hartford, Hawaii, Louisville, Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northeastern New York, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Southern Minnesota, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Seattle, Southern California, and Wisconsin. Special scholarships are maintained by the University for the benefit of those entering from Connecticut and New Haven high schools. Men in the Sheffield Scientific School may obtain aid from the Sheffield Loaning Fund and the Vanderbilt Loaning Fund. Application for such assistance should be made to the Director of the School. Prizes for excellence in special lines of work are offered by the various departments.

The Loring W. Andrews Memorial Loan Library, under the charge of the University Librarian, provides for the loan of text-books and works of reference to needy students of the Academical Department. Permission to use this library must be obtained at the Bureau of Appointments. The Lounsbury Loan Library provides for the loan to the Scientific School students of a limited supply of text-books.

The Yale Coöperative Corporation, organized by and in the interests of members of the University, has a store in Fayerweather Hall, near Elm Street, where students' supplies are sold practically at cost to its members. The fee for membership is \$2.00 for one year, \$4.00 for three years, and \$5.00 for four years.

UNIVERSITY PRIVILEGES

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH

The privileges of the Church of Christ in Yale University are extended to all students of the University. Prayers, conducted by various officers of the University, are held daily except Sunday at Battell Chapel. Services with sermons by eminent preachers from various cities and institutions are held Sundays either in Battell Chapel or Woolsey Hall. Attendance of students in the Academical Department is required at both morning prayers and Sunday worship. Attendance at Sunday morning service may be either at the College Chapel or at one of the New Haven churches selected by the student or his parents. The College Chapel is open to all members of the University.

CONCERTS, LECTURES, COLLECTIONS, ETC.

Among the many University privileges are concerts given either free of charge or at a moderate admission price, and many lectures.

University Chamber Concerts, in which musicians of note take part, are held each year. Several concerts are given every winter by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, with the assistance of eminent soloists. The New Haven Oratorio Society gives one or two concerts each season. Organ recitals are given in Woolsey Hall each week during the winter term by Professor Jepson of Yale or by some distinguished visiting organist. Some informal recitals are given by students of the Department of Music each year. Artists' concerts by musicians and organizations of high standing are given from time to time.

In addition to lectures given in connection with the curriculum, there are a large number of lecture courses under the auspices of the various departments of the University. These are open to all University students. Among these lecture courses are included: the Silliman Memorial lectures on natural history; the Dodge lectures on citizenship; the Trowbridge lecture course on art; the Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching; the Bromley lectures on journalism, literature, and public affairs; the Stanley Woodward lectures by distinguished foreigners who are visiting this country; etc., etc.

The Art School contains valuable collections of paintings, wood-carvings, sketches, casts, porcelains, and prints. The Peabody Museum of Natural History is especially strong in its mineralogical and geological collections. These collections are at most times open for public exhibition.

LIBRARIES

The whole number of books in the libraries of the University is about 900,000. The University Library proper, which consists of Chittenden Hall, Linsly Hall, and the old library building, contains about 735,000 of these volumes. The library contains many notable collections, such as that of Chinese literature, of first and important editions of American belles lettres, of Arabic manuscripts, of Oriental books and manuscripts, the Marsh paleontological library, the Scandinavian library of Count Riant, the Curtius library of classical literature, and many other special collections, important and unique. In the "Linonia and Brothers" library in Chittenden Hall, there are about 25,000 selected books, chiefly of the best current literature. Here are also books of reference and the books reserved for special use in courses of study. The periodical room in Chittenden Hall contains over 700 of the leading scholarly periodicals. The reading-room in Dwight Hall contains the lighter periodicals and the leading daily newspapers. In Linsly Hall there are seminary rooms and libraries for the departments



INTERIOR OF THE ART SCHOOL

The important collections of the Art School include the Jarves Gallery of Italian art, paintings dating from the eleventh to the seventeenth century; the Trumbull Gallery of historical portraits; the Alden Collection of Belgian wood carvings of the seventeenth century; a collection of casts and marbles representative of various periods of art; a collection of Chinese porcelains and bronzes; a collection of Braun autotypes and Arundel prints; etc.

of History, Social Sciences, Philosophy and Psychology, Modern Languages, and the Natural and Physical Sciences.

The Sheffield Scientific School Library in Sheffield Hall contains about 7,500 volumes, chiefly of mathematics. The Law Library in Hendrie Hall, the Law School, contains about 34,015 volumes and 3,500 pamphlets, being particularly strong in Roman law and United States statutory law. The new Day Missions Library of the Divinity School contains the largest strictly mission collection in America. Its reading-room is provided with about 200 missionary periodicals. The Elizabethan Club owns a library of belles lettres, and has a collection of Elizabethan first editions unequaled in any single collection in the world. In addition to these, there are about fifteen other special libraries used by the various departments of the University.

LABORATORIES

The Laboratories of the University include the following:

For physics the new Sloane Physics Laboratory, open for the use of the Academic, Scientific and Graduate departments in 1912.

For chemistry the Kent Chemical Laboratory of the College and the Sheffield Chemical Laboratory of the Scientific School.

For biological sciences the laboratories for elementary biology, botany and plant physiology, bacteriology and hygiene in Sheffield Hall; the laboratories for comparative anatomy, embryology, entomology, general physiology and physiological chemistry in the Sheffield Biological Laboratory; the laboratories for invertebrate zoology and paleontology in the Peabody Museum of Natural History; laboratories for physical physiology and pathology in the Medical School. A new University Laboratory for Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Botany is in process of construction on Pierson-Sage Square.

For geological sciences, laboratories for geology, mineralogy, petrology and geography in Kirtland Hall and the Peabody Museum.

For psychology Herrick Hall.

For engineering the recently completed Mason Laboratory for Mechanical Engineering; civil and electrical laboratories in Winchester Hall, and the Hammond Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory.

There is also an observatory and a botanical garden.

THE INFIRMARY

The University Infirmary, attractively located on Prospect Hill, may be used by students at the nominal price of \$1.50 a day. A competent matron is in residence. The call and choice of physician rests with the patient.

GENERAL CLUB LIFE

In addition to the fraternities or elective clubs, there are in the University a number of open general clubs. The most distinctive of these clubs are Dwight Hall in the College and Byers Memorial Hall in the Scientific School. These buildings are the headquarters of the Christian associations in their respective departments. They also contain reading rooms, and general lounging and social rooms. The Yale University Club is a general club open to upper classmen of either undergraduate department. There are also a number of school and sectional clubs composed of men coming to the University from the same school, city or state. There are also many clubs and associations of men of similar tastes, such as literary clubs, the Cercle Français, Cosmopolitan Club, etc., etc.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES

Yale athletics are divided into two groups: general exercise under the direction and supervision of the University; and sports carried on by the undergraduates.

The Yale gymnasium, one of the largest buildings in the country devoted exclusively to gymnastics and athletics, is the center of the former group. The Director is a trained physician. A thorough physical examination is given each student yearly without charge. Gymnastic work is required of the Freshman Class of the College, except of those who are in training with the recognized athletic teams. The equipment includes the best devices from the German and Swedish gymnasiums, as well as the American development appliances. There are bowling-alleys, rowing-tanks, hand-ball courts, squash courts, basketball facilities, crew and football rooms, fencing and boxing rooms, etc., besides a main exercise hall. The Carnegie Swimming Pool, situated back of the gymnasium, is a building 120 by 60 feet, the pool itself being 75 by 30 feet. All Freshmen who cannot swim are given lessons free of charge. During October and November a course of lectures on health topics is given to the College Freshmen, attendance being compulsory.

Athletic sports at Yale are in charge of the undergraduates. A revised set of rules governing these sports has recently been adopted in order to place Yale athletics on a more permanent and a broader



INTERIOR OF THE CARNEGIE SWIMMING POOL

coöperative graduate and undergraduate basis. A new Yale University Athletic Association, which regulates the conduct of athletics in Yale, has been formed. It consists of the following members: the managers of the four major sports (foot-ball, base-ball, track teams and crew); the captains of the four major sports' teams; the president of the Minor Athletic Association (representing tennis, golf, basket-ball, hockey, swimming, gymnastics, wrestling, fencing, gun, and soccer); and five additional members, graduates of Yale University.

Yale Field, the athletic field of the University, is situated about a mile from the campus. It contains several base-ball and foot-ball fields, a quarter-mile running track, foot-ball stands accommodating over 35,000 people, and a covered base-ball stand with bleachers, seating over 7,000. A plan for enlarging the general athletic facilities and for permanent athletic equipment at Yale has recently been adopted. This plan was worked out by a graduate Committee of Twenty-One, appointed by the Alumni Advisory Board. The committee has already acquired 80 acres of land directly opposite Yale Field. Permanent fire-proof foot-ball stands to accommodate over 60,000 people, and a new club house for the use of the students, are planned to be erected on the newly acquired land. The remainder of the territory will be laid out for use of general recreation. This development will include: foot-ball fields, base-ball diamonds, tennis-courts, etc. The old field will be kept for the University base-ball team, for foot-ball and base-ball practice, and for track athletics. The base-ball stand is to be replaced by a permanent structure to seat about 20,000 people. The plans of the committee will provide opportunities for at least half of the undergraduate body to exercise at one time.

The new George A. Adey Boat House, erected by the alumni at the cost of \$100,000, was opened in May, 1911. It is situated on New Haven Harbor, and contains complete rowing equipment. Besides accommodations for the regular crews, there are ample facilities for all men who wish to train or take part in rowing.

A new base-ball cage, erected north of the Carnegie Swimming Pool, contains in addition to a regulation base-ball diamond, a running track, and jumping and vaulting pits. It is intended particularly for winter base-ball practice. The courts of the Tennis Association are situated on Whitney Avenue. The Hockey Team has the use of the new Yale Skating Rink on West River Meadow, east of Yale Field.

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† A date indicates the year in which the term of a Fellow elected by the Alumni expires.

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